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FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. BOUTWELL made a personal explanation, stating that the Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis charged that the late Secretary of the Treasury (alluding to himself) had forced balances in the public accounts. He denied that such was the case, and read from the report of the Finance Committee, recently made to the Senate, stating that they were fully satisfied that not the slightest change had been made in the books.

Mr. DAVIS said if the books of the Treasury Department had not been changed, the official statements sent to Congress had. He proposed to review the report of the Finance Committee on this subject in a few days, and would then show that discrepancies existed.

Mr. BOUTWELL said the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Davis] reminded him of a child playing with geometrical books when he attempted to deal with figures. He did not understand the value of figures.

Mr. DAVIS, in reply, said the custom of bookkeeping in the Treasury had been inaugurated by Alexander Hamilton, but the Senator from Massachusetts knew well who interfered with it. He reiterated the charge that the figures had been changed and declared he was prepared to show it.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the House bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near Sioux City, Iowa. Placed on the calendar.

Four thousand copies of the testimony were ordered printed, taken with the reports of the special committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the late election in Mississippi.

Mr. BOOTH, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back a resolution instructing that committee to inquire at what time the several roads which received grants of lands under the Pacific Railroad act of July 1, 1862, were completed, and if any additional legislation is necessary to secure the right of settlers to purchase such lands as have not been sold within three years of the completion of the road, at $1 25 per acre, reported the bill in relation to the sale of lands granted to certain railroad companies and asked that it be printed and recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands. So ordered.

The morning hour having expired, the CHAIR laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Thurman to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report a bill reducing the aggregate amount for the improvement of rivers and harbors to a sum not to exceed five million dollars.

Mr. SARGENT submitted a resolution authorizing the special commissions appointed by the House and Senate to inquire into the subject of Chinese immigration to this country to act as a joint special commission of the two Houses, with powers conferred by the resolutions appointing them, and providing that one-half of the expenses of said commission shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House and the other half out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. MERRIMON made a speech defending the House from the imputations thrown out yesterday by several Senators, that the bill was framed in such a way as to secure the expenditure of money in doubtful districts, to secure them to the party. He showed where large sums had been appropriated for works in Republican districts.

Mr. SHERMAN asked what single reform had the Democratic party accomplished since 1850, and said he could show fifty for the Republican party.

Mr. MORTON—I would like my friend to name one single good act of any kind that the Democratic party has done within twenty-five years. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. MERRIMON said that in the years preceding the war there was nothing to reform. The revenues were not stolen, and taxes were so light that the people scarcely knew that they were contributing to the support of the Government. Now, on the contrary, one-fourth of the revenue was lost in its collection. The frauds practiced by the Republican party from 1865 to 1871 were so appalling that the better men of the party could not fail to see the evils and a commission was raised to endeavor to reform the civil service of the Government. That commission, composed of George William Curtis, A. G. Cottell, Joseph Medille, D. A. Walker, E. B. Elliott, Joseph H. Blackman and D. A. Cox, was indorsed by the Republican party. Those gentlemen, he supposed, belonged to the better class of Republicans, and he did not deny that there were good men in the Republican party, but they were impotent to control the party.

Mr. MORTON reviewed the history of the Democratic party, and said that party, in convention in Chicago in 1864, with Tilden himself on the committee, declared the war a failure. No other party, however than this, that declaration would have been punishable record in the history of parties damnable record in the history of parties in this or any other country. [Applause in the gallery.] It was true that the expenses of the Government had been increased, but who was responsible for it? His friend [Merrimon] and those who acted with him. They had laid the burdens upon the people of the country, and it required a good deal of force to stand up in the Senate chamber and say to you Republicans did not conquer our rebellion as cheaply as you should have done." He then referred to the Hamburg massacre, and said if the Republican party used force to prevent the repetition of those things, it was justified in doing so. He [Morton] well understood the Democratic party. He had been mingling with Democrats a good many years.

Mr. MERRIMON—You used to be one.

Mr. MORTON—Yes, but I left that party in 1864, and I am of age in the Republican party now. Whether I have said anything to hurt my feelings, he charges me with having been a Democrat. [Great laughter.]

Mr. MERRIMON said he did not mean to hurt the feelings of his friend. He spoke of his being a Democrat, thinking they were the proudest days of his life.

Mr. MORTON replied that the proudest days of his life were the days when he assisted in putting down the rebellion and conquering his friend [Merrimon] and those who acted with him. Referring to the question of reform, he asked who could safely be entrusted with the work of reform, if not the Republican party? The necessity for reform always existed, and that party was the true reform party which carried on the work of reform quietly every year, as the Republican party had done, and not that party which had broke out every now and then for reform, and practiced extravagance when it got a chance. The party which put down the rebellion, amended the Constitution and abolished slavery was the true party to entrust the Government to. It was better to intrust it to that party than to those hacks and humbugs who had come down from the Democratic party before the war—better than those who had been kicked out of the Republican party; better than the alumni of Tammany Hall.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the Democratic party took hold of the country in its infancy. Its first act was to wipe out of the sedition laws from the statute books. It took hold of the country when it was composed of but thirteen small colonies, and added the great Western domain. It added the Lone Star of Texas and Golden California. It took hold of the country when it had a shinplaster currency and substituted gold and silver. It paid off the national debt during the administration of General Jackson, and it would pay off the national debt which the Republican party had created. Mr. Saulsbury then referred to the Resumption act of last session, and said that act was passed by the Republicans without any intention of resuming specie payment. It was a sop to the white slaves of the Democratic party came into power it would take measures to resume at the proper time, and at no very distant day.

Mr. MORTON said the country was on the eve of a great campaign, and the success of the Democratic party depended on carrying Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Florida and North Carolina—States all largely Republican. Their chances of success were in overcoming that majority by bloodshed as the campaign was opened at Hamburg the other day.

Mr. MERRIMON remarked that if his statements hurt, they were but a beginning, and there would be facts and figures brought out which would secure the reprobation of the Republican party in November next.

Mr. SHERMAN said when he heard the great Republican party arraigned like a pack of thieves, he could not help but feel indignant, and it aroused the old fire in him.

There was not a single position taken by the Democratic party during the last thirty years upon which they could take a stand and defend it.

Mr. BAYARD [*sotto voce.*]—It is wrong to make a stump speech.

Mr. SHERMAN said yes, he knew it was wrong to make a stump speech, but he wanted the truth to be told. If the Democratic party came into power, it would not seek to stand upon any position which it had taken within the last thirty years. It would not do for that party to talk about fraud, corruption and dishonesty in this haphazard way, and asked who is it that stole the public money? The names, the time and circumstances should be given.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Look at the investigation of the Navy Department. There you will find it all.

Mr. SHERMAN said if any wrong existed there, the Republicans would be quick to punish the perpetrators, though he did not believe there was anything wrong about the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he did not state that there was anything wrong about the Secretary, but there was wrong practiced upon the department.

Mr. SHERMAN, resuming, argued that the charges of McKee were put in State McDonald and McKee were put in State prison by Republicans. No Democrat had any hand in it. He next referred to the expenditure of money in the South, and said it was in part in putting down the Ku-Klux organization—the most infamous organization which ever existed. He argued that the public money had been disbursed with absolute fidelity, both during and since the war. If this was to be a campaign of scandal and abuse, of calumny and reproach, the people would not heed it. If the Democrats were trying to prove Grant a rascal, and those who had carried the Republican banner corrupt, and could not bring facts and figures, the people would turn their backs upon the party. The Democratic party had been crying "retrenchment," but it must do something else before people would trust the associates of Tweed in New York. The Republican party had given the country a good Administration, and the people were willing to trust it further. The time had not yet arrived when the Democratic party could again come into power.

Pending discussion, the CHAIR announced Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Edmunds and Withers as the new Committee of Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. ALLISON submitted a substitute for the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which appropriates $5,220,000 for that purpose. Ordered printed.

Mr. INGALLS, from the Conference Committee on the bill to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of a railroad, &c., made a report, which was agreed to.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill was introduced providing for the election of Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor and Superintendent of Schools in the several Territories. It provides these officers shall be elected by the people of the Territories, and that such election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. It also provides that the President may at any time for cause remove the Governor or Secretary of any Territory; but the cause therefor must be communicated to the Senate. He is also authorized to appoint a successor to such office for the unexpired term.

Mr. KELLEY introduced a bill for the coinage of the standard dollar, weight 412½ grains, as provided for in the act of 1873 in January, 1877, and to make it a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

The Senate concurrent resolution making the special commissions of the two Houses on the Coolie question a joint commission was concurred in.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Morrison in the chair, on the bill to protect the Texas frontier.

The pending question was the amendment offered last Saturday by Mr. Smalls, of South Carolina, in connection with the Hamburg troubles, that no troops shall be withdrawn from South Carolina.

Mr. SMALLS advocated his amendment, and was replied to by Mr. COX, who said the amendment had been offered for bad political purposes.

If it was the gentleman's custom to bring into the House matters for bad political purposes, it was not so with him [Smalls]. He agreed with that gentleman that the State of South Carolina was a rotten to the core, and it was for that reason he wished troops to remain there, in order to lop off that rottenness. He said if he [Smalls] had given the name of the writer of the letter which he had read last Saturday, he would not give ten cents for that man's life. General Butler, who was concerned in the matter, proposed to reorganize another band of Ku Klux and hunt him down.

Mr. COX replied to Mr. Smalls, and quoted from a book written by the late Minister to The Hague, entitled "A Prostrate State; South Carolina under a Negro Government," and in which members of the legislature are characterized as thieves, pickpockets who under law rob poor and rich alike. He spoke of the book as "a revelation of the blackness of darkness in robbery and rascality."

Mr. SMALLS asked Mr. Cox whether he had ever seen a book of the history of the city of New York. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. COX replied that he belonged to that portion of the Democratic party which had driven out the rascals from New York, and asked why they had not done the same in South Carolina. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. TOWNSEND admitted (ironically) that the city of New York was

"A land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal dwell,"

and he went on to compare the population and debt of South Carolina and of the city of New York, giving the former as 705,000, with a debt of $10,000,000, and the latter as 942,000, with a debt of $114,000,000. He spoke of William M. Tweed as the ruler of New York city for more than twelve years, and said that during that time, when Tammany Hall was in its power and glory under Tweed, the gentleman from Ohio [Cox] brought his little carpet bag into the city of New York, set it down in Tammany Hall, and looked up smilingly for the approbation of William M. Tweed. [Laughter on the Republican side.] He alluded to other lights of Tammany Hall, Richard B. Connolly, Peter B. Sweeney, A. J. Garvey, Ingersoll, Fields, Harry Genet, etc., and spoke of the various sums which each had stolen; and referring to the escape of Tweed, he said the Governor had not yet found time to investigate the outrage of letting him escape, and that the Sheriff still held his office.

Mr. COX replied to Mr. Townsend, and reminded him that it was because of Governor Tilden's eminent services in driving out Tweed that he was now the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. One fact, however, could not be got around. It was too soggy to burn and too tough to split, and that was, that whereas, in New York, the authorities, Democratic and Republican alike, with Governor Tilden at their head, punished their rascals, South Carolina and Federal rascals still went unpunished in the courts. Tweed was a rascal, but he had the aid of a Republican Legislature. As to his [Cox's] taking his carpet bag from Ohio, he had always maintained the right of locomotion, and he had a right to go back to New York in sight of his grandfather's old Congressional district. He was born at Bethlehem, and they all worshipped Him, although He was a foreigner in that respect. They did not, however, necessarily worship the little African babies that came from Congo, and that were his colleague's [Townsend's] only devotion. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD alluded to Mr. Cox as trying to laugh murder out of the case. He wished to know whether the Hamburg case was a sporadic case of murder, or a symptomatic case, indicating a general feeling that black men shall not be allowed all the rights and privileges of American citizens.

Mr. LAMAR spoke of the Hamburg affair as disgraceful and terrible, but he denied that its circumstances were a legitimate topic in the House in debate. There were one or two facts that glowed out indisputably. One of these was, that a body of white men had put to death without authority of law a number of colored citizens while prisoners—not prisoners in the legal sense, inasmuch as these white men had no right to deprive them of their personal liberty. He wished to say in his place that no excuse or palliation could possibly be found for that outrage and barbarism. [Applause on the Republican side of the House]. The South had its lawless class as the North had; with this difference, that in the South they planned out in different localities and were confined to short periods of time, while here in the North some counties were sometimes held in terror for months and the State authorities defied. In those Southern States where disorders occurred, there were governments of a peculiar character and type. They were called republican, but it was a spurious republicanism, which had no sympathy with the purposes and feelings of the great national Republican party. It was these State governments who had encouraged the disorders and these murders by their inefficiency, their inability and their cowardice. In reply to Mr. Garfield's inquiry as to whether the Hamburg case was sporadic or symptomatic, he declared that there was not a community in the South which had not been thrilled with horror with such occurrences. He deemed it a wonder that society, under the society of governments which allowed such lawlessness to stalk abroad in the land, did not go to pieces. He declared that the use of the army had never produced a good effect in such cases. The troops always got there after the occurrence. The use of military power was ineffectual, cumbersome, slow and almost useless, and, spite of the good faith of the army officers, it had been converted into a monstrous engine of political oppression and corrupt intrigue. It was the duty of Governor Chamberlain at once to adopt measures swift and just to bring to justice those who shot these prisoners in cold blood; and if he did that, he should receive his [Lamar's] support. He referred to the fact that Governor Chamberlain had been rushing to Washington for the purpose of making this occurrence an occasion for fanaticism and strife. Arkansas was an illustration, for the last two years, of the advantages of a good government under a fair and intelligent man, Governor Garland, and in conclusion, he declared the occurrence at Hamburg was a mobific element, not sporadic, but unnatural and one that would disappear under good government.

At the close of the debate Mr. HANCOCK moved a substitute for Mr. Smalls amendment, to the effect that no troops shall be taken from any State or service where the public interest requires their continuance.

Mr. SMALLS accepted the substitute, and it was agreed to—86 to 85.

The committee then proceeded to the consideration of the second section of the bill, authorizing the President to order troops to cross the Rio Grande in pursuit of robbers.

The South Carolina debate was reopened by Mr. HOGE and continued by Mr. COX, each speaking of the other as a carpet bagger from Ohio, but Mr. Hoge saying he had carpet bagged with a knapsack, to which Cox retorted with an intimation that Hoge needed a knapsack to carry off all that he had picked up.

Mr. FOSTER called upon the Representatives from Georgia to stop those infernal outrages, and to be active in hunting out the inhuman fiends that crossed the bridge from Augusta to Hamburg.

Mr. COOK—They never went from my State.

Mr. FOSTER—They did.

Mr. COOK—No, sir, they did not.

Mr. FOSTER—Do this, and then sing to us a panegyric on the vindication of outraged law, instead of talking about your noble blood; aye, a nobility that murders in cold blood a captured negro. If you have not the ability to stop these outrages, you are not fit to be a representative of the people of Georgia. Do it, and we will say "well done," and we will fall on your necks and rejoice. [Mocking laughter on the Democratic side, and shouts of "No, no."]

Mr. COOK—You have fallen on our property and everything else, and we do not want you to fall on our necks.

Mr. BANKS offered a substitute for the second section that whenever it shall appear to the President that the Government of Mexico is unable to prevent the existing lawless invasions of the territory of the United States from Mexico for purposes of plunder and robbery, he is authorized, if in his judgment it becomes necessary, after notice to the Government of Mexico, to order troops, when in close pursuit of such invaders, to cross the Rio Grande, and to use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as may be require for the recovery of stolen property and to protect the citizens and territory of the United States against the acts of outlaws and robbers.

Mr. COX resumed the discussion of the South Carolina matter. He ridiculed Mr. Foster's expression about falling on the necks of Southern men, and asked him why he had not fallen on the necks of Pratt, Yaryan, Dyer, Jewell and others, and suggested that he would rather fall on the necks of McKee, McDonald, Joyce, Babcock, Delano and Avery, and would even rather embrace a barrel of crooked whisky. [Loud laughter and much confusion.] The Republican side of the House had defended Grant and his administration against all those men, and asked the gentleman from New York [Townsend] talked so glibly of Tweed and others with whom he [Cox] had no association, he wanted to know how it was with Babcock, with Avery, with Williams and the rest of these men.

Mr. TOWNSEND—When did you dissolve association with them?

Mr. COX—I never had any connection with them to dissolve. It was the Republican Legislature of which you were the great trumpeter which helped Tweed to his frauds in New York. Everybody knows that I never in my life gave voice or vote to help him.

Mr. TOWNSEND—You never cast a vote against Tammany since God made you. [Loud shouts to order.] You are the most perfect son of Tammany who has ever been in New York. [Laughter, uproar and great confusion.] You had to leave the chair, thank God, at the call of Kelly, and go to St. Jerome's. [Thank God, you are out of it and can't get back.

Mr. COX—You sit down. I have got the floor. When you say that I left that chair at the beck of any one, it is untrue. I was elected as a delegate from my district, and my alternate not being there, I had to go; but it was at no man's call. [Shouts of "time, time," "order, order," and great confusion.]

Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia, offered a substitute for the second section.

Without action, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE G. A. F. S. INTERVIEWED.

Hendricks Denies that He and Slippery Sammy Agreed to Disagree at Their Saratoga Conference.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—The *Daily News* publishes the following interview with Governor Hendricks, with reference to the special from Saratoga to the *Commercial Advertiser* of New York.

Reporter—Will you indicate to the *News* whether or not there is any truth in the Associated Press dispatch from New York, to the effect that such differences have developed between yourself and Governor Tilden at the Saratoga conference on the currency question as to possibly oblige you to repudiate Tilden or retire yourself from the ticket?

Gov. H.—Really, I have seen no such dispatch as you refer to.

The reporter promptly produced the telegram, and the Governor, after reading it aloud, continued: It is wholly unfounded in every particular.

Reporter—Was your conference with Tilden harmonious and satisfactory?

Gov. H.—It was. Of course we differed in some immaterial points, but on the real issues of the campaign we are united. It would indeed be a strange coincidence to find any two men in the country whose opinions on national questions were in exact harmony.

Reporter—The telegram, then, you pronounce lacking of every element of truth? Gov. H.—Most decidedly so. The *Commercial Advertiser*, referred to in the telegram, I suspect, is a strongly partisan paper, which readily accounts for the fabrication to which it gave publicity.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Sol Rice, a prominent liquor merchant of Little Rock, Ark., died yesterday morning.

Bud Lane, Deputy Marshal of La Cygne, Kansas, shot and killed John Morion on Saturday last, for alleged too great intimacy with his wife.

Charles Smith, joint express agent at the Union Pacific depot in Omaha, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the heart.

W. E. Brinckman, of Chester, Ills., and Joseph Meiroy, of Perryville, Mo., were drowned while attempting to cross Upper creek, near Longtown, Mo., on Saturday last.

A colored man named Brooks dropped dead yesterday over the planer where he was at work at Cunningham's mills, in Little Rock. Heart disease is said to have been the cause.

Adeline, wife of Henry F. Lambert, of Boston, was instantly killed in San Francisco yesterday by the accidental discharge of her husband's pistol. The parties were making a tour of the State for health and pleasure. The coroner's jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Mrs. Annie Johnson was murdered in Leavenworth on Monday night, in the outskirts of the city, by Louis Earlemein, a man whom she had several times refused to marry. Her head was beaten almost to a jelly. The murderer has so far escaped arrest. Mrs. Johnson left four small children.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Generally clear and warm weather will continue, with light easterly to southerly winds and slight changes in the barometer.

George Burchell's steam mill and several dwellings at Nelson, N. B., were burned yesterday. Loss $35,000.

Trains on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad are again running on time, all the washouts having been repaired.

Nine prisoners escaped from the county jail at Columbus, O., yesterday. Three of them were recaptured.

Base ball: St. Louis—St. Louis 5, Cincinnatis 1; St. Louis Reds 9, New Havens 8. Chicago—Chicagos 9, Louisvilles 5.

A fire in the pork house of Bassett & Lincoln, St. Louis, on Monday night, damaged meat to the extent of about $20,000. Fully insured.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the season in Maine, the mercury ranging from 90 to 95 degrees. In New York city it was very hot—98 degrees in the shade.

A fire at Hard Scrabble, New Bay City, Mich., destroyed the saw mill of Gardner & Sons, together with about 420,000 feet of lumber. Estimated loss $20,000; insurance $9,000.

The Bank of Fairport, N. Y., closed yesterday morning. Henry E. Wolcott, proprietor, went to St. Louis three weeks ago. The deposits in the bank amount to about twenty-five thousand dollars. Other liabilities are not stated.

A number of prominent Boston ladies have purchased the Old South Church building, and if they can raise the money required to purchase the land in sixty days, will take down the building and re-erect it elsewhere.

The cotton worm has appeared in great abundance in all the cotton fields in Middle and South Alabama. They seem to be general, and fears are entertained, owing to their advanced state at this early date, of the total destruction of the crop. The corn crop will be the best ever made.

The entire western portion of the town of Demossville, Ky., a station on the Kentucky Central Railroad, was burned at two o'clock yesterday morning. The most important losses are the store, dwelling house and large warehouse containing $20,000 worth of tobacco belonging to J. M. Stevens and Dr. McGill's office and residence. Stevens' loss is $30,000; insured for $7,000 in the Ætna.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Beauties of Democratic Economy.

THE NEW SLOW MAIL SYSTEM.

The Service to be Cut Down One-half.

Commissionership of Internal Revenue.

Kellogg Believed to be the Coming Man.

Captain Eads Gives a Good Report of His Work at the Mouth of the Mississippi.

Letter from Bristow to Grant.

He Refuses to Tell Cabinet Secrets, Even with the President's Permission.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1876.

The Last Fast Mail.

under instructions from the Postoffice Department, will leave New York on next Saturday, *via* Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. The Pennsylvania road has also given notice to the department that it will not carry the mails on any of its three other trains. The changes necessitated by the provisions of the Postal Appropriation bill will have the effect to throw all letters and papers for the West to twenty-four hours behind their present time of delivery at all points west of Chicago. Under the fast mail system, the lapping of mails, the principal business centers were supplied with mails during business hours; but under the new arrangement they will arrive after business hours, and will not be distributed until the next day. In the future but one postal car will leave daily. All mail matter arriving in Philadelphia in the morning will, after Saturday, have to lay there until night, making a corresponding delay at Pittsburgh. The postal officials state that with the means at command, it is not necessary to cut down the mail service throughout the entire country one-half. The only saving in the bill is the ten per cent. reduction, which will amount to about $900,000. The reduction of the clerical force in the postoffices will it is said, also cause delay in the distribution of the mails. The Republican members of the Committee will disagree to the report. They are indignant at the action of the Democratic members in adopting a report in secret session without consulting them. The Republican members will adopt a minority report, acquitting Robeson of all charges of intentional wrong and personal dishonesty, but severely admitting that some of his subordinates have been guilty of carelessness and negligence.

A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives to-night, about seventy members being present. They considered the subject of the bill making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government, and in order to remove the only obstacle in the way of speedy action of the Conference Committee, it was agreed that the House should recede from their amendment repealing the provisions of the United States statutes relating to the registration of voters and appointment of supervisors of elections and deputy and special deputy marshals, and touching supervision of election. This insures the passage of the bill, in which a saving of a million of dollars will be effected, but the agreement does not settle the principle involved in other bills now in conference. The caucus also discussed the political question in connection with Louisiana, South Carolina and Arkansas. It was stated that the President might use the military to influence the election in those States, but no details were suggested to prevent such interference.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed William H. Bliss, United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Missouri, *vice* Dyer; Lieutenant Colonel Westley Merritt, Ninth Cavalry, to be Colonel, *vice* Emery, retired; Major Edmund Otis, First Cavalry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* G. A. Custer, killed in action; Major Nathan M. Dudley, Third Cavalry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* Merritt, promoted; Captains George B. Sanford and Julius W. Mason, to be Majors; First Lieutenants A. E. Woodson, H. J. Rowlan, James M. Bell and Henry Jackson to be Captains; Second Lieutenants William H. Hall, W. S. Edgerly, C. W. Larnid, Andrew H. Nave, George D. Wallace, Charles A. Varnum, L. H. Hare, E. P. Eckerson, E. A. Garlington, T. M. Woods and O. M. Smith to be First Lieutenants.

General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

OTTAWA, July 18.—The Reformed Episcopal Council resumed its sitting, Bishop Cheney in the chair. The report of the Committee on the State of the Church was presented. The church was organized in December, 1873; at the present date there are upwards of sixty ministers and fifty congregations in the Union, with this general council, besides those already formed or in process of forming. There are reports from only thirty-four congregations, which contain 2,311 families, 3,549 communicants and 4,315 Sunday school children. The collections for the year were $151,000. Adjourned to meet in Philadelphia next year.

Regatta at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—In the Southern Club rowing regatta, the first race, single scull working boat, one mile, was won by George Lee Sassier, of the St. John's Club, beating the Hopes, Orleans, Pickwick, Howard and Southern in the same order; time, 8:58. The other races were postponed on account of a squall.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—50 GOOD TRACK HANDS—by the Tray Track and Shipping Mobile Railroad. A. G. DEVINNY, Contractor, Emlenton, Pa.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Rough on Rats. Vermin, Flies and Insects, equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH FROM $1,000 to $5,000—to take an interest in a well established business. One capable of taking charge of the books preferred. Address Box 3, this office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON Rhine avenue, East End, large lot, fruit trees, etc., rent very low. Inquire of LOCKHART & FREW, 174 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A HANDSOME Residence, containing 12 rooms, Parlors, Diningroom and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, Hydraulic Cellar, 2 Bedrooms and Bath Room, Hall and modern improvements. The Lot extends from Penn to Stanwix street. Will be repaired reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—NEW two-story Frame House, No. 20 Hollow containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen. Lot 45x100, with alley, &c. Located on Strauch and Wharton streets, Mount Washington, near the proposed site for the new Incline Railway. Thirty-fifth ward, commanding one of the best views in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY A NEW YORK FIRM—An experienced Business Man, with about $1,500 capital, to take the management here and take charge of their financial and commercial business in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Bond of $5,000 to $10,000 required. Address BABBETT, care this office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables, 6 second-hand Engine Lathes, 1 Planer. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 3 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., F. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF NEW and good SECOND HAND BOILERS. Inspicte order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street. F. MUNROE, Successor to WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED Olive Compound for lubricating Shafting, Engines, &c.; 1 pound equal to 8 gallons of the best oil. We will furnish machines, to run with dope on 30 days' trial, and if not entirely satisfactory will take out at our expense. Sample sent, furnished on application. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 131 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—OF FOUR Rooms on Center street, with 2 Lots, 20x100 feet each; also, Business Stand on Penn avenue, also, Dwelling of 5 Rooms on Mary street, with good Lot; also, 6 good Building Lots on Mary street, and 8 on Liberty avenue, all of which is situate in the Sixteenth ward, city, and will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 140 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIVIDENDS.

BANKS.

UNITED SAVINGS BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on or after July 20th.

W. R. BROWN, JR., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1876.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of tax.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, July 6, 1876.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.

JOS. STRATMAN, Cashier.

Allegheny, July 1, 1876.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1876.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 41 and 43 Ohio street.—SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO ($2) DOLLARS per share, payable on demand.

GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

Allegheny, Pa., July 10, 1876.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Fourth avenue.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE DOLLARS ($5 00) per share, to be applied to the liquidation of the stock notes, making the full amount of capital stock paid in one hundred ($100.-00 00) thousand dollars. Stockholders are notified to call at the office and receive their cancelled notes, on or after the 10th inst.

C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 Fourth avenue.—DIVIDEND NO. 22.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

WM. C. GARDNER, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1876.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY, 206 East Ohio street.—DIVIDEND NO. 7.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR ($4 00) DOLLARS (03% per cent.) per share, to be credited on stock notes.

HENRY F. EGGERS, Secretary.

Allegheny, Pa., July 3, 1876.

BRIDGES.

DIVIDEND—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the BIRMINGHAM AND PITTSBURGH BRIDGE COMPANY, held this day, a dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE was declared on the Capital Stock of said Company, out of the earnings for the past six months, payable forthwith, at the office of Ripley & Co.'s Bank, Grant street.

JOHN C. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, July 11, 1876.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Board of Managers of the MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3 00) per share on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company, No. 83 Diamond street, forthwith.

W. M. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1876.

THE BEST IS AS GOOD AS ANY!

Orders FOR THE CALIFORNIA FLOUR

Having nearly doubled month by month the trade to the EAST AHEAD of immediate wants to be supplied, its quality commends it because the largely increased demand.

Patented PEABODY, HUGUS & CO., 329 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Coast Range MWF

For the Centennial AND Summer Excursionists!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S Fine Russia and Grain Leather Traveling Satchels, LUNCH BASKETS, FINE IVORY AND ROSEWOOD HAIR BRUSHES, RAZOR STROPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES, Wholesale and Retail.

C. Yeager & Co., 110 MARKET STREET.

Great Inducements! TO PURCHASERS.

A well assorted stock of Llama Lace Pointes and Jackets Selling off at less than half price.

SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, At special bargains.

CHIP AND STRAW HATS, At ruinous rates.

LADIES AND MISSES' HOSIERY Now selling at special bargains.

Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, OF SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND INFERIOR PRICES.

F. H. EATON & CO., 25 FIFTH AVE.

COMPLETE LINES OF MERINO WEAR AND OTHER Furnishing Goods AT BOTTOM PRICES.

NOTICE TO Bridge Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS

will be received in the office of the County Controller until FRIDAY, July 28th inclusive, for the construction of Masonry and Superstructure of a County Bridge over Lowrie's Run, near Emsworth Station, Fs. Ft. W. and C. R. R., in Kilbuck township; superstructure to be wrought iron low truss, 16 feet clear roadway, clearspan of 38 feet between top of abutments, 54 feet from center to center of chord pins, height of truss 7 feet between chord pins, to contain 6 panels, with iron floor beams. Capacity 1,669 pounds per lineal foot, exclusive of static weight. Factor of safety five, ultimate tensile strength of material 50,000 pounds square inch, compressive, 40,000 pounds with Gordon's formula. Strain and section sheets in full detail to accompany proposals. Plans and specifications for Masonry will be found in the office of the County Engineer

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1876.

THE *Post* has declared war against Lieutenant FRED. GRANT.

TILDEN and HENDRICKS' oil and water have not yet been mixed.

DEMOCRATIC economy. New York city now owes twice as much as did our nation during the early part of JACKSON'S administration, and the debt is steadily on the increase.

THE Confederate House of Representatives is a cowardly body. It sneakingly adjourns in preference to hearing the details of TILDEN ratification meetings in the South.

THE jetties at the South Pass are not, according to the Memphis *Avalanche*, doing what has been promised. The engineer of the jetties reports nineteen and twenty feet, but vessels drawing fourteen feet cannot get through.

THERE has been some talk of nominating WADE HAMPTON for Governor on the Democratic State ticket of South Carolina, but since the Hamburg massacre BUTLER, the leader of the rebel cutthroats, is looming up wonderfully.

STEPHEN WATTERSON, of the *Courier-Journal*, step into the shoes of the dead Louisville Congressman, he proposes, it is understood, to signalize his advent into public life by introducing a bill for the suppression of lotteries.

A NEW Democratic newspaper is to be started in Cincinnati that can be relied on for a more hearty support of TILDEN and his financial "policy" than the *Enquirer*, which goes at its dish of crow with an appetite greatly impaired, gives.

THE steamboat inspectors should make an investigation into the nature of the oil burned by our lake steamers. The propeller St. Clair and the tug Champion have recently been burned by the over turning of lamps, and there is danger that other cases will follow.

THE venerable Judge ADDISON GARDINER peremptorily refuses to allow his name to be used as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York. He intimates that he has no idea of permitting himself to be used as a catspaw to drag TILDEN'S chestnuts out of the fire.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Tribune* says that HENDRICKS denounced President LINCOLN for approving the land grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad and that the *Congressional Record* shows that he voted for its most extravagant and objectionable provisions. That was just like him.

THE Centennial Exposition is affording a favorable opportunity for our manufacturers to canvass the chances of finding a profitable outlet for their products in Mexico, the States of the La Plata, etc., now that production is so cheapened as to enable us to hold our ground better than formerly with European competitors.

THE Buffalo *Express* says that grain is now carried by water from Chicago to Buffalo at 1½c a bushel, and from Buffalo to New York at 5¾c, equal to only 7¾c per bushel from Chicago to New York, to which the elevator charges are to be added. This is the cheapest rate at which grain was ever carried for such a distance.

TILDEN says the office-holding class have become so numerous, powerful and unscrupulous that they assume to control the elections. This probably refers to the time when himself, Bonaparte and the Tammany ring returned a Democratic majority of more than 17,000 in four wards of New York city where the whole legal vote was less than 12,000.

THE pottery and crockery interests of Trenton, New Jersey, have developed to a vast extent within a short space of time and are in an exceedingly prosperous condition, which will soon be considerably enhanced, as is understood that large invoices of these wares have been ordered by some European merchants, which are soon to be followed by other larger orders.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, of Ohio, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and former Chairman of the Ohio Democratic Central Committee, who has just been appointed Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is the same man who sent a telegram from Wood county, Ohio, on the night of the last election in that State, asking if one thousand majority from that county would be enough to make out a Democratic majority in the State.

ACCORDING to the New York papers, words cannot describe the suffering of the masses in that city during the present torrid weather. In addition to the "sunstroke" mortality hundreds have died of partial suffocation in tenement houses, which are now more like ovens than the abodes of mankind. The real slaughter by heat during the last three weeks cannot, it is said, be less than two thousand. There has also been an immense amount of suffering among editors, who, as they know, must get their papers out whatever be the consequences.

THE New York statute creating a lien on vessels in their home port, in favor of material men, having been adjudged unconstitutional prior to the United States Supreme Court decision permitting the enforcement of such liens, when created by State laws, subsequent decisions involving the validity of the New York law are of special interest. A question of the kind has just been decided by the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York against a vessel engaged in the lake trade, the court holding the act to be constitutional and operative so far as vessels navigating the lakes are concerned.

IN INDIANA, to-morrow, the Republican camp fires will be lighted everywhere, and the State kept in a blaze from then until election day. Reports from all over the State, from every quarter, are of the most cheering character. It is generally understood and appreciated by Republicans that the Democracy intend to make every effort to carry the State, spending money without stint, and importing Tammany scoundrels to run the campaign and cheat honest men out of their votes in the election. But our friends are thoroughly aroused, and will give the enemy a reception such as they by no means look for.

THE claimants of the STEWART estate have decided to appeal from the Surrogate's decision sustaining the will, but it will hardly be of any avail. The decision thus far settles the ownership of the grand-est estate that has ever been contested in America. Judge HILTON, however, has not got over his troubles. The fall trade will be a very trying time, and the absence of the great head of the house is said to be already felt in a very striking manner. While he lived he was the autocrat of trade, and rode over all opposition in a triumphant manner; but it is yet to be seen whether his old rivals may not now take satisfaction.

WE ASK to have it distinctly noted, that when SMALLS and RAINEY, two colored members of Congress, rose in their seats last Saturday and demanded protection for their constituents from such murderous assaults as that made on the innocent colored men at Hamburg, South Carolina, the first man to rush to the defense of the South Carolina Democratic murderers was Mr. COCHRAN, of Allegheny city. Was it for this he was sent to Washington? Was it to help the redhanded brutes of Hamburg that the Republicans of the Twenty-third district voted for this pro-slavery toady, COCHRAN? He holds his seat in Congress by virtue of Republican votes: and surely the blush of shame must come to the faces of all who voted for him when they think of his course on Saturday last.

EX-SENATOR FOOTE, of Mississippi, now a resident of Nashville, Tenn., grows more and more sensible with advancing age. In a recent letter on the political situation he says:

"I shall be content to fight in the ranks for the success of Republican principles, the firm and steady maintenance of which, I deem essential to the national repose and happiness. It is my deliberate opinion that the present is by far the most important political struggle that our country has yet known. Between now and November next has to be settled, as I trust forever, through the peaceful instrumentality of the ballot-box, the great question whether we are indeed a *nation* or a wretched league of ever-antagonizing local sovereignties, entitled at pleasure to secede from and break up the Union, nullify the most wise and salutary enactments of the National Legislature, ruthlessly trample under profane and factious feet the principles of civil order, and shamelessly set at defiance the supreme law of the land."

THE HARD TIMES.

The idea which the Democrats are doing their best to impress upon the public mind, that the hard times exist only in the United States, and that they are the direct result of Republican rule, may be justified as a political trick, but is none the less a delusion and a fraud.

In the first place, it is untrue that hard times exist only in the United States. The depression in business from which we are suffering is world wide. Commerce is as much disturbed in England and in Germany as in America; and yesterday's telegrams bring us the information that India is passing through a commercial crisis with confidence shaken and national bankruptcy impending. There is, of course, much said there about something being done to avert these results; but nothing has ever yet been done sufficient to check a panic, or prevent the evils resulting from overtrading or a shrinkage in values. The whole world seem passing through a commercial ordeal of the most trying character, and thousands not able to endue it must go down before it. And in the second place, the commercial distress in this country is in no way attributed to political influences. The Democratic party has had possession, now, for over a year, of the popular branch of Congress, and Congress has now been in session for over eight months. If the commercial trouble is a political one, curable by legislation, why has not this branch of Congress presented a remedy for it? There has been abundant time to frame one, if one were possible; yet, in all the 2,500 bills upon the calendar of the House, not one is designed as a cure for the hard times. The Democratic doctors have examined their patient, and cannot unite in furnishing a diagnosis of his case. They know there is something wrong, but they cannot tell what it is, nor what to do for it. After eight months of quarrel among themselves, they have been unable to settle their own differences, much less to devise a remedy for the suffering victim in their hands. One has a "soft" remedy, another a "hard" system of relief; but neither dares to attempt an application of his imaginary scheme of cure. They do nothing but talk about a matter they cannot comprehend, and look on with dismay at a commercial paralysis they cannot relieve. Nearly three quarters of a year have rolled around, and their inability to find a legal remedy is proof that the cause is not political, and that party denomination can neither cure or modify it.

There is one remedy, and that a legislative one, which might have helped, and which might yet help to impart new life to our depressed industries, and that is a higher and more protective tariff. If our manufactures could feel the vivifying breath of Congressional protection, they would gradually wake into new life and eventually attain to health and vigor. But all that the present House has done has been to threaten to reduce the tariff. It has not had the pluck to reduce its threats to acts; but it has done enough to scare the timid, cripple the enterprising, and paralyze the adventurous; and as the Democratic national platform foreshadows an advent into free trade, as a result of a national Democratic victory, there is no reason to hope for any relief from that quarter in that way.

The fact that the wave of commercial distress has swept over the whole world, and has not yet by any means spent its force, indicates that the center of the disease is far deeper and more widespread than any of our political quacks have prognosticated. It is beyond the reach of Congressional legislation, except in an inclement which, should same time the Tammany ring returned a Democratic majority of more than 17,000 in four wards of New York city where the whole legal vote was less than 12,000.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It was sweat weather yesterday.

Tilden, Tweed, Reform and Hamburg.

A reform appears to be necessary in the weather bureau.

Prepare for the big storm which is to follow the "heated spell."

Mountain currents and gooseberries are plenty in the Alleghenies.

Fried Pittsburgher was a dish everywhere apparent yesterday.

It is said that sun spots make the weather cool. Oh, for a sun spot!

Everybody that has got a country friend is now making the latter useful in the way of a visit.

These are hard times, and prices are generally low, but thermometers keep up as high as ever.

A flood is threatened in North Louisiana. Red river is now higher than it has been since 1866.

The scorching sun of the past few weeks has done vast damage to nearly all crops on Long Island.

Charles Francis Adams has been elected President—of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College.

San Francisco is involved in the preliminary spasms of another crash. This time it is a silver panic.

A Chicago fruit dealer announces Fifteenth Amendment berries for sale. He probably means blackberries.

The unprecedented sum of $7,002,931 26 was received for the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending June 30, 1876.

A new padlock which cannot be broken has been invented. Serious revolts among the "unterrified" may be looked for.

The recent overflow of the Wabash bottoms destroyed at least one-third of the growing corn in the inundated region.

Light for the million. A gas company in Detroit proposes to furnish light in that city at the rate of 39½ cents per 1,000 feet.

Iowa adds her testimony to the general clamoring up that she never was favored with greater abundance of cereals than now.

The Crystal Palace, London, has paid no dividends for many years, and it is now proposed to sell it, lease it, or dispose of it by lottery.

Moody's church in Chicago was dedicated last Sunday. It cost $67,000, and is all paid for, a condition precedent to its dedication.

The cost of liberty. The debts of our various municipalities on the centennial anniversary of Independence Day were some $900,000,000.

The present condition of Lake Pontchartrain offers real danger of an overflow of New Orleans in the event of a protracted storm on the lake.

The other day, in New York, the thermometer, exposed to the sun, indicated 128 degrees; the highest record of heat in that latitude since 1845.

The transcendentalist of the New York *World* is trying to make it appear that Tilden emerged as an angel from Tweed, like a butterfly from a grub.

One of the conundrums asked during the Presidential campaign will be "Who took off the fast mail trains?" The responsibility is very easily fixed.

The value of a toe is now definitely determined. A New York court has just awarded a man who lost four of them on a horse car, $437 50 per toe.

Advices from Minnesota indicate that this year's crop of locusts has taken to itself wings and fled in a northeasterly direction. Good riddance.

The Falls River mills have suspended operations for this week. There has been an unsuccessful effort made to have all the mills closed on alternate weeks.

The International Y. M. C. A. has decided, in reference to the question of the admission of ladies, that it is inexpedient to make any changes in the constitution at present.

The rolling mills belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at Cumberland suspended operations Saturday, throwing out of employment about six hundred men.

It is estimated that at least 2,000 persons have died from sunstroke throughout the country during the present heated term. The death rates have everywhere increased to a fearful degree.

The National Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will meet at Cleveland to day to organize an Accident Insurance Association, and the Conductors Brotherhood will meet at Columbus on July 27.

Among the meanest frauds in trade that have recently come to light, is the "mixing up" of stubbily and cheaply manufactured onions, and disposing of them as first best, and the work of reputable makers.

Iowa is probably ahead of any other State in receiving the benefits of the order of the Grangers. She has over 2,000 granges, which it is claimed save her people directly not less than ten millions of dollars.

The new report of the Boston City Auditor shows that its total population in 1875 was 341,919, of whom 179,657 were women and 162,262 men. The foreign born inhabitants outnumber the natives by 2,141.

The towns of New England are nearly all in debt, having issued bonds as did the counties of the West during flush times. A very general movement is now being made by them to refund their bonds at a reduced rate of interest.

For the first time in the history of Congress Senators and members are without visible means of support. The Sergeant-at-Arms is bankrupt, and can pay no salaries, not even to members, until the Legislative Appropriation bill is passed.

Swinburne shows no little genius for "wreaking himself upon expression." He calls names wonderfully well, and says abusive things with a venomous skill rarely equalled. The poet Buchanan is characterized by him as "the multifaced idyllist of the gutter."

PERSONAL.

William Black, the novelist, who is about to visit this country, is a Scotchman by birth, but is engaged as a London journalist. His young wife dying, he turned to novel writing for relief, and achieved greater success than he hoped for.

At the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 6 and 7, 1862, Mr. Cyrus Rush, of Indiana, was standing near a spot where a shell exploded; the consequence was he lost his hearing in one ear. For fourteen years he was totally deaf in that ear, when about two weeks ago his hearing was entirely restored.

John Collins, the talented London pickpocket who was converted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and afterwards set up for a revivalist himself, has since been arrested for mingling his old and new avocation. A great number of robberies accomplished since his conversion have been traced to him.

It is understood that Avery has at last been really pardoned. His wife is in Jefferson City, Mo., and it is said that he will return to Washington with her. The President, it is stated, takes the view that the effect upon Avery, mentally, of his disgrace has been great, and that continued imprisonment would endanger his life.

"Master Humphrey's clock," the ancient line piece to which Dickens owes the suggestion of his best story, is now in possession of Isaac H. Bailey, of New York. Of such an acquisition as this any one may be proud. Mr. Bailey is a man of varied accomplishments, being a leading merchant, a politician and a newspaper correspondent.

James Baird, the benevolent Scotch ironmaster, was profoundly ignorant. When he was about getting a library for his new house, he gave *carte blanche* to a bookseller to fill up his shelves; and, on being asked whether he would have the books bound in Turkey, Morocco, or Russia, he answered simply, "Na, na; I will jist ha' 'em looned in Glasgow."

Mrs. Annie Besant's petition to Parliament against making any more grants to the Royal family till they give a full account of their present income, and what they do with it, had the signatures of 104, 300 persons. It was carried to Westminster in a carriage, and not even the Tory members laughed when it was presented.

Miss Melissa Collier invaded the Sunday school at Holt's school house, about fifteen miles and a half from Paducah, Ky., and in the presence of the persons assembled thereat a Mr. Rudolph, who had slandered her. It is presumed that Miss Collier thought this a good occasion to enforce the injunction of Peter: "Him that will love life and see good days, let him refrain his tongue from evil, and his lips that they speak no guile."

Professor Bell, of Boston, and Sir William Thompson, the celebrated electrician, have lately made some interesting experiments in the transmission of vocal sounds and instrumental music by telegraph. An organ in the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company's office in Boston was played, and the different tunes were easily distinguished by the operator in New York, and conversation was carried on between two Boston offices. A few days ago conversation was carried on between Boston and Rye Beach, New Hampshire, which are sixty-nine miles apart.

THE REFORMER.

Slippery Sam's Ostentatious Parade Over Very Little Ground—Tilden's Sham Reform Compared with Bristow's Work.

[Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1876.

The following is circulating as the record of Tilden's canal reform suits from the beginning of his movement to date, a period of fifteen months:

Number of suits brought	23
Number brought to trial	2
Number of convictions obtained	1
Number of suits dismissed by court	1
Number of suits now pending	1
Amount of money recovered	None.
Expense of Commission and counsel to assist Attorney General, about	$100,000
Payment on two certificates stopped by commission	8,000
Number of existing fraudulent contracts stopped	None.

*It cannot be said that these suits were commenced, as one of those three was the old suit commenced by Attorney General Barlow, and finally abandoned by him as hopeless. This is the one which the court dismissed.

Such are the insignificant results of a movement begun with great ostentation, so great as to fix the attention of the whole country, and carried on by a Governor, who, if he had really been in earnest, need not have been thwarted in any of his purposes.

Turning from this paltry showing of Democratic sham reform, it is both refreshing and instructive to examine the Bristow reform record for one year, a period three months less than the time occupied by Tilden.

Bristow's movement against the whisky ring began the first week in May, 1875. In one year the following record had been made:

Value of property seized	$1,500,000
Value of assessments	1,400,000
Suits on official bonds	250,000
Total	$3,150,000

From the above sources the cash turned into the Treasury May 1st, 1876, was $600,000. The process of condemnation and sale is necessarily slow, but the final collection of at least one million dollars more is already fully assured.

The criminal indictments were as follows:

Distillers and rectifiers	95
Supervisors	2
Revenue agents	5
Collectors	2
Deputy collectors	8
Gangers	20
Storekeepers	15
Other persons	19
Total	170
Convictions and pleas of guilty	110
Fled the country	12
Tried and acquitted	17

Total cost to Treasury Department in detecting the frauds, and preparing cases for court, $25,000.

Since the first of May the following additional details of Bristow's work have appeared in the Associated Press dispatches from various parts of the country:

Indictments found	8
Convictions	23
Fines	$ 28,000
Recovered on bonds	175,000

This does not cover the whole ground, and is considerably within the limits, which a complete transcript from the official records will show. This it is impossible to obtain to date, owing to the fact that the suits are in progress over a wide field—some in New York, some in New Orleans, and several in San Francisco.

Tilden was operating over a single State, through officers of his own selection, and answerable to him for the performance of their duties. Bristow operated over the continent, and at first, and in some instances throughout, by means of reluctant officers, or worse, through those inculpated with the rings.

THE following from the Cleveland *Leader* reveals a page of Tilden's record, which war Democrats will find it difficult to get over. It refers to the campaign in New York immediately after the Chicago Convention, at which Tilden assisted in the adoption of a peace resolution:

Mr. Tilden went home and entered enthusiastically into the campaign against Seward. The Democratic leaders in New York held consultations at Niagara Falls with the Confederate chiefs who had taken refuge in Canada, and on the 29th of October, on the eve of the national election, a grand Democratic mass meeting was held at Syracuse under the special patronage and management of the State Central Committee, of which Mr. Tilden was Chairman. At that mass meeting the following infamous mottoes were carried in the procession on banners and transparencies *prepared by the committee*:

"A despot has his paradise, and liberty hath her *avengers*."

"American soil scourged by an *unconditional despot* in Abraham Lincoln."

"No more victims for slaughter pens. Not a man—not a dollar."

"If Seward's bloodless his bell' again, the people will *stretch his neck*."

"The Constitution we will obey, but arbitrary arrests we will resist unto death."

"The people are ready to take vengeance on the advocates of civil war."

"Lincoln has murdered three white men to free negroes."

"Free ballots or *free bullets*. *Crush the tyrant* Lincoln before he crushes you."

"Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

"Down with bestlies."

MR. TILDEN, you cannot escape responsibility by saying, with the guilty Macbeth:

Thou canst not say I did it: never shake
Those gory locks at me,

for you were at least a passive accomplice in the giant frauds of last November. Your name was used without public protest on your part, in connection with the broadcast over the State, whereof the manifest intent was to "make assurance doubly sure" that the frauds here perpetrated should not be overthrown by the honest vote of the rural districts. And you, not merely by silence but by positive assumption, have covered these frauds with the mantle of your authority, and with that principle that "the receiver is as bad as the thief," you are as deeply implicated in them to-day as though your name were Tweed, O'Brien or Oakey Hall.—*Horace Greeley to Samuel J. Tilden.*

THE FOREIGN LANDS, July 10, 1876.

FRIEND SAM.—I send you draft on New York for $500,000, which you can use in the canvass something after the system we adopted to defeat Dix. The six millions held out tip top. I am waiting, dear Sam my, for that happy day when I can return to my native shores and fly to your bosom under the roof of the White House. Did you fix that up with the Sheriff? If not, you had better do it soon, or he may get miffed and squeal. My general health is hunky. How is your spine now, and do you feel the cold shoot yet? I feel as if I would make a good minister to England, provided there is anybody who wants the portfolio of the Treasury more than your humble servant.

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable. It is a pure, delicate, but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, arouses the system and promotes life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of iron we possess—the Tartrate—and is combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Calisaya Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a clear, vigorous feeling?

If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only safe and effective form in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia in all its forms, and is there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and especial claims in favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worms Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 329 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive!

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.

Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.

Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.

Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1. In Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Bernanis.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brillianteens.

A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

James Caldwell & Co.,

115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that T. F. Chalfant and J. J. Speck, doing business at the St. Charles Hotel as CHALFANT & SPECK, have this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. F. Chalfant retiring. All accounts due to and by said firm will be settled by the remaining partner, who will continue the business at the St. Charles Hotel, corner Third avenue and Wood street.

T. F. CHALFANT,
J. J. SPECK.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1876.

In retiring from the firm of Chalfant & Co., I take this opportunity of thanking my many friends for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me, and would respectfully ask a continuance of the same by my successor. T. F. CHALFANT.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

J. J. SPECK, Proprietor.

C. H. CHALFANT, Manager.

This Hotel is centrally located and convenient for commercial travelers. Good, large, airy Sample Room. Rates $2 50 per day.

LAMPS.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

300 LIBERTY STREET, COR. SMITHFIELD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

LAMPS AND GLASSWARE.

Courteous and Prompt Attention. A Moderate Price for a Good Article. Please Call and See for Yourself.

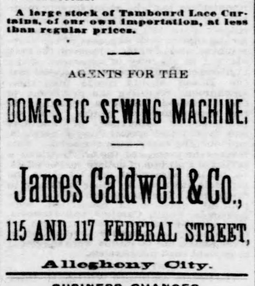
Argand Burners	Hand Lamps,	Round Wick,	
Argand Wicks,	Hotel Lamps,	Red Wick,	
Bulb Chimneys,	Imported Lamps	Red Globes,	
Brackets,	Kitchen Lamps,	Sewing Lamps,	
Burners,	Lamp Brushes,	Sockets,	
Brass Founts,	Lamp Burners,	Sun Burners,	
Chandeliers,	Lard Oil,	Shades,	
Clear Lighters,	Lantern Globes,	Shades,	
Candle Wicks,	Match Safes,	Safety Lamps,	
Chimneys,	Nervosity Lamps,	Student Lamps,	
Collars,	Opal Chimneys,	Do Chimneys,	
Dark Lanterns,	Paper Shades,	Do Burners,	
Fillers,	Pendents,	Side Lamps,	
Founts,	Po'ice Lanterns,	Smoke Bells,	
Gas Globes,	Pulpit Lamps,	Stable Lanterns,	
Gas Chimneys,	Pendents,	Tin Reflectors,	
Gas Burners,	Piano Lamps,	Vesta Burners,	
Green Globes,	Pocket Lanterns	Wicks,	
Hangers,	Reflectors,	Wick Taper Rings,	
Bases, Opal and Bronze,		Mammoth or No. 3 Burners,	
Brass Hand Lamps,		Oil Cans, all sizes,	
Bronze Hall Lanterns,		Old Style Chimneys,	
Chandelier Hooks,		Odd Parts of Lamps,	
Decorated Shades,		Pulleys for Chandeliers,	
Dining-Room Lamps,		Railroad Lamps,	
Excelsior Burners,		Sun Hinge Burners,	
Extension Pumps,		Steamboat Lamps,	
Expanding Screws,		Toilet Hand Lamps,	
Fireside Burners,		Tripod Shade Holders,	
Factory Lanterns,		Two-Joint Brackets,	
Green Plated Shades,		Triple Bracket,	
Gasoline Burners,		Unique Burners with	
Hall Lamps,		Rings,	
Hurricane Lanterns,		X. L. Burners and Chimneys.	
Hurricane Glasses and Burners,			
Imported Argand Chimneys,			

ELAINE at Manufacturer's Prices.
WINDOW GLASS CUT TO ORDER.
LAMPS REPAIRED.
PATENT MECHANICAL LAMPS.
SUMMER KING OIL STOVES.

BEST CARBON AND HEAD-LIGHT

OILS.

ENTERPRISE COOKING RANGE



The best Family Cooking Range in the market; is economical in fuel and easily managed.

Every Range Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Also, the Little Giant Family Portable Range; requires no brick setting, has water back, and works to perfection.

Also, Hotel Ranges, Steam Tables, Broilers, Coffee Urns, &c.

WELDON & KELLY,

MANUFACTURERS,

147 WOOD STREET.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON the Estate of GAWN LINTON, late of Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, deceased, having been granted to ROBERT J. LINTON, all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to

ROBERT J. LINTON, Executor,
Bellevernon, Fayette county, Pa., or to
MESSRS. R. PATRICK & CO., Bankers,
No. 40 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

James Prescot & Sons,

CHIMNEY SWEEPS.

We also set Grates and do Job Bricklaying. Also, sell the Magic Lighting Burner for Coal Oil Stoves. We warrant to fix any Smoky Chimney. We have also a Patent Chimney Cap that will cure any smoky chimney. All orders left at No. 19 ISABELLA STREET, or at the Toll House of the Suspension Bridge, will receive prompt attention.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are invited to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 29 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Send for circular.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

CHESTER, PA.

SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 11.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 115 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

STOCK JUST A
WITH LOW
WM. SEMPL

Dress Goods.

We respectfully invite attention to our Dress Goods Department, which is never allowed to run down at any season of the year, and will now be found just as attractive as ever, and prices lower nowhere in any part of the United States.

New Fresh Goods on every counter.

New lines of Black Alpacas and Mohairs, every grade.

Black Wool, all wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres.

Black Thibet and Tamise Cloths, Crape Cloths and Bombazines.

NEW COLORS.

Newest shades in Colored Alpacas, all grades.
Newest shades in Colored Poplins, all widths.
Newest shades in Colored Mohairs.
Latest styles in Summer Plaids, at all prices.
Latest styles in Summer Striped Goods.
Latest styles and shades in Brocaded Goods.

FOR SUMMER.

Plain Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
Elegant line in Checked Grenadines, in newest and latest cloth shades.
Plain and Brocaded Pongees and Mohairs.
Plain and Plaid Cashmeres.
Handsome patterns in Plaid Delieges.

BLACK SILKS.

Extra good bargains in our lines of Black Silks in every grade and quality. Colored Silks, all grades and new shades only. Fancy and Mourning Silks, and elegant cloth shades in Brocaded Silks.

All shades and lowest to finest grades in Linens and Grass Cloths, Batiste Cloths, Plain Lawns, Cambrics, &c.

LIGHT GOODS.

Fancy Fringes and Bordered Lawns and Chintzes, Plaid Chintzes in Navy-Blue and Brown, with plain shades to match.

The very best possible value in Cassimeres, Cloths and Jeans for Mens and Boys' wear.

Special inducements for this month.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRAT
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRAT
ASHWORTH AND CLARK'S O.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

Send for prices, &c., to GEO. J. BOLTON, Proprietor Bolton's Washington Hotel, Chestnut st., Phil.

BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA

MOUNTAIN RESORT.

Terms $10 per week. Send for descriptive circular. W. H. WILKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

CRESSON SPRINGS,

Cambria county, Pa. This delightful Summer Resort will be opened for the reception of guests June 15, 1876. Situated on the top of the Allegheny Mountains, no more desirable place can be found anywhere. For terms, &c., address

J. D. McCLELLAN, superintendent.

MONMOUTH HOUSE,

Spring Lake Beach, Monmouth Co., N. J.

This new and elegantly furnished house will be opened JUNE 8, 1876.

Containing 250 handsomely furnished rooms; gas, elevator, electric bells and all the modern conveniences.

Ample capacity for 500 guests without crowding.

The Hotel is 200 feet from the beach, where the bathing is unsurpassed on the coast. A magnificent fresh-water lake is within 200 feet of the veranda on inland, abounding in fish and splendid for rowing and sailing.

An elegant band of music will be in attendance the entire season (four months).

Warm Salt and Fresh Water Baths in the Building.

1½ hours from New York city, 2½ hours from West Philadelphia, with direct change of cars.

For circulars apply at the St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia, or at the Monmouth Hotel.

G. W. MULLIN & McKINNIE, Proprietors.
G. W. MULLIN, of St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia.
DAVID McKINNIE, of Depot Hotel, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Se habla Espanola.

☞ A fine livery in attendance for use of guests.

THOMSON HOUSE

AND

RENOVO HOTEL,

ON THE

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

These superior and popular resorts have been thoroughly refitted and refurnished for the entertainment of guests during the Centennial year. Located on one of the principal thoroughfares between the Northwest and the Centennial Exhibition, in the midst of beautiful forest scenery, where the air and water are the purest, they will be found attractive and beneficial resting places for health and pleasure seekers. The country adjacent to these hotels affords splendid facilities for hunting and gunning in the Eastern States. For circulars of information, address

R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor
Thomson House, Kane, Pa.
JACOB H. SCHANBACHER, Proprietor
Renovo Hotel, Renovo, Pa.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

CENTENNIAL. 1876. SPRING.

There are three reasons why everybody should buy from

McFarland, Collins AND Co

1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.

2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.

3d.—We sell for cash, thereby losing by losses by bad debts.

THE LOWEST PRICES

AND

THE BEST GOODS,

AT

NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE

Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.

CARPETS.

Elegant Assortment at Reasonable Prices.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

29 Fifth Avenue.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MOSQUITO BARS

FLY BARS.

NETTING!

-BY PIECE OR YARD.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

E. EDMUNDSON AND SONS,

UPHOLSTERERS,

139 Liberty Street,

FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,

"LIMITED."

SUCC

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 18, 1876.

No new features of interest were reported in local financial affairs to-day. Money continues abundant and easy, the only quarter from which any active demand is reported being the wool dealers. The usual amount of counter business is being done with no especial features outside of the regular routine. Exchange on New York is abundant, while currency is rather scarce.

—It has been generally believed that the American bankrupt law required amending, but we doubt whether the following, which has been agreed upon in Congress, will help matters much:

SECTION 318. At any time after the expiration of six months from adjudication of bankruptcy, or if no debts have been proved against the bankrupt, or if no assets have come to the hands of the assignee at any time after the expiration of sixty days, and before final disposition of the cause, the bankrupt may apply to the court for a discharge from his debts. This action shall apply in all cases heretofore or hereafter commenced.

The Chicago *Tribune* well says that the necessity for a change in the Bankrupt law has been suggested by the palpable frauds that have been worked out under it. It has been a common thing for men to go into court with liabilities amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars and report no assets at all. The absence of any adequate punishment for fraud in bankruptcy proceedings has been the weak point of the law, but this is not at all supplied by the present amendment. It merely enlarges the number who can ask for an absolute discharge, and if a bankrupt endeavors to pull through by suppressing what assets he has, and succeeds in withholding them from view for six months, when he is a free man, and there is no further relief for his creditors. A liberal bankrupt act is undoubtedly a great blessing in times like these in cases of genuine and inextricable insolvency; but these times are likewise full of temptations for men to act dishonestly and defraud their creditors, and the Bankrupt law ought to provide safeguards against it.

—The tremendous decline in the San Francisco mining stock market, in the bonanza stocks alone producing a shrinkage of $16,000,000 in $48,000,000, and the evident downward sagging there of all depreciated values, has given rise to quite a panic in California. The New York *Herald* has advices of the 15th inst. from San Francisco, of an interesting character:

There is no such excitement here as might be called a panic. But the season every year a large amount of money is locked up from stock speculation, and used for moving the grain crop. The immense yield this year, estimated at over 150,000 tons, occupies more capital as usual. Many large operators are taking their summer vacation in the interior of the State, and others are at the Centennial. The owners and controlling interests in mines with the present dull business in ruining stocks have no such reason to keep up the market. The decline in silver, with the other causes named, has had something to do with the late decline in prices. A few heavy dealers, who go up rate generally as bears, taking advantage of circumstances, have been throwing the stock in the market and selling short for some time past, and have reduced prices to the point consistent with dividends. They have begun to fill, and in consequence stocks have varied but little for three days past. Fears reported to have been circulated about the mines have frightened timid holders. Many who had stocks carried on margins have been sacrificed, and one or two brokers who bought long are somewhat crippled, but otherwise no damage has been reported, and a lively market is expected when the bona fide reaction takes place. James Keene, Mark McDonald, Jasper McDonald, D. E. Scofield, the leading bear, have been large purchasers to-day of the bonanza and other stocks, and the market has been very firm, with an upward tendency.

In its financial article the *Herald* describes the position of Mr. Keene, the Jay Gould of California street, and foreshadows a life-and-death struggle between him and Flood and O'Brien. It says:

We are informed by a gentleman who has recently returned from the Pacific coast that a financial crisis has not been considered improbable for two or three months, and that a number of speculators have been actively hawking the market in the expectation of a crash. Among these we hear mentioned the name of Mr. Keene, who is described as the Jay Gould of San Francisco, and who has been conspicuous as a large seller of the most speculative stocks, on the alleged grounds that many of the mines are receding from the maximum of production, and have reached depths in the earth which not only retard the work of production, but augment the labor and expense to a degree that must prevent the declaration of the immense dividends which have heretofore been paid. On the other hand, it is said that Messrs. Mackey and O'Brien, recognizing Mr. Keene as their most dangerous antagonist because of his wealth and resources, expressed the determination weeks ago to spend, if necessary, $5,000,000 to have him run down and destroy his power in the market.

—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, of Friday, says:

The leading bullion dealers have recently been able to partly supply the export demand for gold coin by purchasing bullion at the mint for coinage into trade dollars which, owing to the low price of silver, they could sell at about ninety-nine cents currency, and not only make a fair profit themselves, but enable the shipper to have a good margin for his trouble. The business has met with a check, for now the Director of the Mint notifies bullion dealers that on account of the uncertain proportions and the necessity which exists for the coinage of subsidiary silver, the mints will have to confine the silver coinage, for the present at least, to subsidiary coin. Therefore parties desirous of depositing silver for coinage into trade dollars are informed that it is uncertain as to the time when the mints will be able to make returns for the same."

This will be a serious disappointment to shippers of silver to the sugar and coffee-growing countries, and may have the effect of advancing the premium on subsidiary coin, as trades are not very plentiful in this market. The excuse of limited appropriations at the disposal of the Directors of the Mint is a poor one, for the Government is promptly reimbursed for the coinage of trade dollars by the parties depositing the bullion. It is thought that there must be some other reason for which Mr. Linderman is withholding the coinage.

—The following is from *The Public*, July 14: Business at London, as far as its magnitude is indicated by bank transactions, continues about as per cent. Compared with The London clearings for the first twenty-six weeks of the present and former years compare with those at New York thus:

six months	London.	New York.
1876	14,550,310,000	$12,391,779,321
1875	14,257,240,000	11,414,209,752
1874	14,267,240,000	12,222,180,057
1873	15,541,000,000	13,062,190,279

The decline since last year is about twelve per cent. at London, and nearly seventeen per cent. here. If the decline in prices there had been as great as in here, the clearings would indicate that there had been at London very little difference in business measured in quantities. But the decline of prices there has probably been less than ten per cent.

—The statistics of silver mining show that the total product of the world for the year 1876 was $65,250,000, apportioned as follows:

United States	$36,500,000
Central and South America	10,000,000
England and its colonies	10,000,000
France and Spain	4,000,000
Mexico	1,000,000
Canada	1,000,000
Germany	3,000,000
Other countries	2,750,000
Total	$63,250,000

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 18, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold				111½	111¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup					118½
5-20's, 1865, reg					116¾
5-20's, 1865, new					117¾
5-20's, 1867					118¼
5-20's, 1868					121¾
10-40's					118
10-40's, coupon					118¾
Currency 6's					120½
New 5 per cents					116¾
Western Union Tel	74	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
Quicksilver	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Panama	136				137
Adams Express	100½				101
Wells-Fargo Express	85				85
American Express	58				58
United States Ex	50				50
New York Central	104½	104¾	105	105	105
Erie	14¾		14¾	14¾	14¾
Michigan Central	85½		86	86	86
Michigan Southern	44		44¼	44¼	44¼
Illinois Central	92¼		92¾		91½
Cleveland & Pittsburg					94
Chicago & Northwest	25¾				26¼
Do. preferred	65½			65¾	65¾
Rock Island	108½	109	109	108¾	108¾
St. Paul common	21¾	22	22¼	22	22
Do preferred	71	71¼	71	71	71¼
Wabash, common	10¾				10¾
Fort Wayne	102				102
Ohio & Mississippi	15¾	15¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Union Pacific	93				93
Harlem	140				139½
Hannibal & St. Jos	14				14
Iron Mountain	17				17
C. C. & I. C	4				4
South Carolina, April					32
South Carolina, July					32
Missouri 6s					105¾

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	53¾	53¾	
Reading	14¾	14¾	
United Cos. of N. J	140	141	
Phila. & Erie	10¾	10¾	
Phil. Tit'le and Buf	10¾	10¾	
Lehigh Nav	53¾	54	
Allegheny Valley 7-30's		100¾	
Central Transportation	49¾	50	
Empire Transportation	49¾	50	
P. C. & St. L. to. D			87¼

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closes at 111¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Money closed easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@5 per cent. Customs receipts $130,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $171,000. Clearings $14,000,000. Sterling firm at 480@481.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 111¾@111¾. Carrying rates ½@1 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong and higher with an active demand; offerings small. R. R. and bonds dull. State securities quiet. Stocks weak and lower, with the quiet decline in Michigan Central, Ohio and Mississippi and Lake Shore. Transactions 77,000 shares, of which Canton were Western Union, 19,000 St. Louis, 7,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 7,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	73½	Rock Island	108¾
Quicksilver	15¾	St. Paul	22
Do. preferred	33	Do. preferred	70¾
Pacific Mail	24¾	Toledo & Wabash	9¾
Mariposa	10¾	Do. preferred	20¾
Do. preferred	20¾	Ft. Wayne	102
Adams Express	100½	Chicago & Alton	101½
Wells-Fargo Ex	85	Do. preferred	124
American Ex	58	Chicago & Alton, 101½	
U. S. Express	51½	Illinois Central	92¼
New York Central	105¾	Ohio & Mississippi	14¾
Erie	14¾	Del. Lacka. & W	93
Do. preferred	21	Atlantic & P. Tel	9¾
Hudson	129¾	Missouri Pacific	6
Do. preferred	129¾	Michigan Central	86
Michigan Central	86¼	Panama	137
Lake Shore	85¾	Burlington & Q	117
Illinois Central	92¼	Hannibal & St. Jos	13¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	94	Union Pacific stock	93
Northwestern	41¾	Central Pac. bonds	106
Do. preferred	65¾	Union Pac. bonds	102¾
C. C. & I. C	4	Do. land grants	102¾
N. J. Central	73¾	Do. sinking fund	103¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881..... 120½ | 10-40's, registered.. 117½
U. S. 6's, 1881..... 117½ | 10-40's, coupons.... 118½
5-20's, 1865, new..... 117½ | New 5's..... 116¾
5-20's, 1867..... 119½ | Currency 6's..... 125¼
5-20's, 1868..... 121¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old..... 46¼ | Virginia, old..... 28
Tennessee, new..... 46¼ | Missouri 6's..... 105¾
Virginia, new..... 28¾

LONDON, July 18, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1 per cent., being 1 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols to-day 93 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103⅝; do 1867, 109; ten-forties—new 5's, 109¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 97½; Erie 13½; do preferred 19. Walker & Co., worsted spinners of Bradford, have failed. Their liabilities are £6,500.

PARIS, July 18.—Rentes 106 francs 15 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 18.—United States bonds—New 5's, 103¾.

BERLIN, July 18.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 13,712,000 marks.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—Gold 111¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling 517½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 18, 1876.

Business was sluggish to-day in the leading mercantile circles, and the features of yesterday's market were generally retained. Sugars continued very firm at yesterday's quotations, while, in produce, butter was steadily and fruits and vegetables very easy. Grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last, are as follows: 1 car apples, 200 bbls do, 2,208 bushels do, 1 car corn, 757 bushels do, 1 car wheat, 1,440 bushels do, 1 car rye, 1 car potatoes, 5,880 bushels do, 1 car oats, 5,880 bushels do, 188 bbls flour, 333 bushels potatoes, 23 bushels onions, 120 bbls cheese, 31 bbls pork, 333 boxes bacon, 23 boxes hams, 1 car lard, 1,080 lbs wool, 1 car hay, 1 car bran, 1 car meal, 1 car feed, 1 car barley, 1 car timothy seed, 1 car flaxseed, 1 car hides, 1 car tallow, 1 car oil cake, 1 car oil meal, 1 car oil, 1 car coal, 1 car coke, 1 car lumber, 1 car shingles, 1 car sand, 1 car stone, 1 car sundries.

BUTTER.—The market is quiet and steady with dairy coming at 20@23c ₱ lb; new Goshen 25@28c ₱ lb.

EGGS.—The demand is slightly better and the market is steady at 15@16c ₱ dozen for fresh stock.

FEATHERS.—Are dull with only a small jobbing business at 56@57c ₱ lb for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Prices are easy with an active demand. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1 50; onions, ₱ bushel crate, $1 25@1 50; cabbage $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel; cucumbers $1 50 ₱ bushel; cherries $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel; raspberries $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel; blackberries $5 50@4 00 ₱ bushel; $4 50 ₱ basket; whortleberries $1 50 ₱ bucket; peaches $2 50@3 50 ₱ box.

HONEY.—The market is quiet and steady with dozen-r cruing at 20@22c ₱ lb; new California 25c ₱ lb.

POULTRY.—The market is quiet and steady. We quote live chickens at 60@65c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES.—Under a good supply and moderate demand the market for new potatoes is easy at yesterday's prices. We quote new at $2 25@2 75 per barrel.

ONIONS.—There is a moderate demand at 1½@2c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 35c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The market for provisions is steady with a fair amount of business doing. Prices to-day remained steady and unchanged. Receipts are limited.

BACON.—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9¾c ₱ pound short rib sides 12½c; clear sides 12½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS.—Hams were firm at 15c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rolls steady, and we quote sugar cured at 11½c. Sugar cured shoulders canvassed firm, and we quote at 10¾c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 13c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $1 40@1 75.

LARD.—The market was easy and lower. We quote prime kettle lard in tierces 12½c ₱ lb; in half barrels 13c ₱ lb; in buckets 13½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 13c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 14c ₱ lb; in 1-lb caddies 15c ₱ lb; leaf lard 15c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12½c ₱ lb; in buckets 13½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 15c ₱ lb; in 1-lb caddies 16c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL.—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80@83c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@68c; miners' oil, white winter, for lubricating, 70@75c.

MESS PORK.—There was a steady feeling with light business at $21 50@21 75 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW.—We quote clarifiers, city rendered, 8½@8¾c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

Trade in staple groceries was moderately active among the leading houses. Sugars continued firm, and lemons and oranges also retained the upward tendency noted yesterday. Prices current were unchanged, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb
Fancy Rio	23½	Standard A	11¼@11⅝
Choice Rio	22½	Standard B	11¼@11⅝
Prime Rio	21½	Do. extra C	11¼@11⅝
Good Rio	20½	Extra C—yel	10¼
Ordinary Rio	19½	C—yellow	10
Java	30	Franklin, B	10½
Roasted Coffees.		Gut Loaf	12½
Rio, in papers	24½	Crushed	12
21 grades do. 24	23½	Powdered	12
Rio, in bulk 21	22½	Granulated	11½
Java, in papers	33	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Java, in bulk	32½	Stry ch. N. O	55
Teas.		Prime	62@65
Young Hyson	25@40	Good	50
Gunpowder	35@	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@	Ex. white drips	70@72
Japan	30@	Sugar drips	60@62
Oolong	35@	Lower grades	35@50
Fancy	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	30@	Fairb'nk's, ₱ box	4 25
Choice Car'le	7¾@7½	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Patna	7	Gold do	6 50
Kingsford		Extra mottled	3 90
Louisiana	6¼@7	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	5 25
Starch.	₱ lb	German mottled	4 50
Pearl	5½@	California, ₱ box	4 20
Silver gloss	5½	*Soda.*	
Corn	5½@10½	Bi-carb, in 5-lb pkgs	5½
Spices.		Bi-carb in 1-lb pkgs	5½
Cloves	50	Bi-carb in 1-lb papers	7
Allspice	17	*Candles.*	
Cassia	32@35	Star, full w't	10@17
Nutmegs	1 25	Stearine	15@
Pepper	19@20	Mould	11@12

FISH.—The market is moderately active. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore do	22 00
No. 2 do	14 00
Large No. 3 do	13 00
White fish	5 50
California salmon, half-bbls	9 00
Mackerel, No. 1 shore, split, ₱ bbl	8 00
Lake trout, half-bbls	4 50
Pickerel, half-bbls	3 50

	Per lb.
Lake trout, bbls	4 50
Large Georges codfish, ₱ lb	5½
Medium do	4½
Boneless codfish	6½
Haddies	3½
No. 1 herring, ₱ box	40
Scaled herring, do	50
Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

FOREIGN FRUITS.—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged, we quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $3 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 16@17c ₱ lb; Sultanas 20c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants @8¾c. Citron 35c. Prunes 6½@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 52c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 35c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 18c; Sicily filberts 12c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $11 00; Messina, ₱ box, $6 00. Oranges are firmer at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $5 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS.—Trade is not very active as yet except in the way of purchases by jobbers for the fall trade. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ can per doz, $1 35; Raspberries do $1 90; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 50; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Petroleum.

July 18.—The petroleum markets showed some irregularities to-day under the weak feeling reported from the seaboard markets, as well as at producing points, and prices went off a point in both crude and refined.

CRUDE.—The market opened quiet this morning at $2 23¾ bid and $2 25¾ asked. Shortly after business showed signs of weakness, the price gradually giving way until it touched $2 20¾, at which some old oatest certificates changed hands. A slightly better feeling was then manifested and $2 21¾ was bid for the remainder of the forenoon. Shipment sold at $2 46, and this price is now bid.

REFINED.—The market was considerably easier to-day in sympathy with the decline in crude and values generally ruled about 10c lower. We quote standard white at 13¾c for five barrels and 13¾c for barrel lots, free on board at works; 14@14½c in car lots; 13¾@13½c on bases for shipment to Richmond. New York delivery rules at 12c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 16½@16¾c for prompt, more rules at 16¾@16¾c for prompt. Richmond delivery is nominally quoted at 16¾@16¾c.

OIL BARRELS.—The market is strong and active. We quote city-made at $1 40@1 45 country do at $1 25@1 30.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 18—Evening.—There is less trade life in the market, but this is owing to the difficulty in obtaining tonnage. Lower prices are the result. The sales of 3,000 barrels ended at 16¾c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 9¾c and 13c in shipping order; refined 16½c; Messrs. 20¼@21c; Canadian 10¼c for crude. Philadelphia refined rules at 16¾c; at Philadelphia 16¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—United $2 23¾ bid; $2 25¾ asked; nothing doing yet.

TITUSVILLE, July 18.—Market steady at $2 40 bid for July and August.

OIL CITY, July 18.—Market weak at $2 22¾ bid and $2 23¾@2 25¾ asked for United; immediate shipment $2 46¾ and dull.

ROUSEVILLE, July 18.—Market firm and unchanged at $2 37½@2 40.

TIDIOUTE, July 18.—Market firm at $2 40@2 42½.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Market firm; crude 5¾c; cases 20c; standard white 11c.

TITUSVILLE, July 18.—The *Herald* says of yesterday's market: United opened at $2 25, advanced 3c, and closed weaker at $2 23¾. Pennsylvania Transportation Union $2 25¾. Upper creek more active at $2 40 and shipments $2 42¾. All of the pipe lines were offering 5@7c above these quotations for actual oil at the wells, or in other words actual oil at the wells is worth more than pipe line certificates. Sales of 85,000 barrels United, 6,000 Union, 5,000 Pennsylvania, 7,000 shipment and 6,000 Upper creek.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 18.—Petroleum quiet; crude 8¾@9¾c; refined 17c; naptha 10¾c for city.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Petroleum dull; crude in barrels 12¾@13¾c; refined 18c.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Refined petroleum 12¾d; spirits do 8@8½d.

LONDON, July 18.—Refined petroleum 13¾d; spirits do 10d.

ANTWERP, July 18.—Refined petroleum 31 francs.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 18, 1876.

The Market

Notwithstanding the run of local cattle has thus far been moderate and the quality fair, the market is dull and sluggish at prices which sales below indicate. There will be seen that sales yesterday and to-day were light, but tomorrow may tell a different tale.

The hog market has gone back 10@20c per cwt. on last week's prices, owing to the heavy run yesterday, and as there are more reported on the way no improvement in prices is looked for.

Owing to a light run of sheep and better advices from the East prices have gone up 10@25c per cwt. over those of last week. It is expected that the market will rule fair during the week, as is not likely heavy shipments will come in ere the closing of the market.

Sales for Monday and Tuesday.

Below will be found the sales of cattle, sheep and hogs made yesterday and to-day up noon to-day, with the number sold and prices received, Saturday, July 15, for the few sales made then. Sales reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN.—The market continues about steady with a very limited volume of business. Wheat was weak and nominal. We quote at $1 22@1 25 per bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 15@1 20 for Ohio and Pennsylvania; lower grades very hard to sell at any price, selling nominally at 90c@$1 10. Corn is quiet but firm at former quotations. We quote shelled at 58@60c for prime yellow Kan a; 57@58c for Ohio and State line do; 55@5 c for high mixed; 51@53c for low mixed and by car lots 57@58c for prime yellow; 56@52c for mixed. Oats were steady and unchanged. We quote Pennsylvania and Ohio at 33@34c; white do 32@33c; Western white 31@32c. Barley is out of market and quotations are wholly nominal at 75c@$1 00, as to quality. Rye is quiet but firm at 75@80c per bushel. Jobbing sales rule 2@3c above quotations.

FLOUR.—The market is easy but quotations are not altered from yesterday's report. Rates current are as follows: For the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white winter flour at $7 75 barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $5 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off per barrel. The following are the leading dealers for classified brands of flour are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; choice wheat at $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 25@7 00; fancy St. Louis $6 25@6 50; choice patents $6 50@7 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $5 25@6 50; Graham flour $5 75@7 00; cornmeal 75c ₱ bushel or in meal $5 75 ₱ barrel; rye flour $5 00 ₱ barrel.

HAY.—The market remains quiet, with quotations for baled hay on track rather nom nal. Quotations for loose hay in wagons range from $13 00@15 00 per ton for prime, down to $9 00@10 00 for common. The business in baled is chiefly from store, at a basis of $15 00@16 00 per ton for prime timothy. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $18 00@14 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $8 00@10 00.

BRAN.—The market is dull and depressed. We quote bran at $11 00@13 00 ₱ ton; sacks and bulk $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES.—Receipts are still quite large and the market is easy. We quote at $2 25@2 50 for choice; $1 50@2 00 for common.

BEANS.—There is little or no demand and prices are almost entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER.—The demand was again active today for choice grades, and the market was quite firm on such qualities. Low grades continued comparatively abundant and rather weak. We quote choice packed in tubs and boxes at 18@20c ₱ lb; prime 16@16c; low grades nominally 10@13c.

CHEESE.—There is a steady but rather quiet market at unchanged prices. We quote new Ohio factory at 8@8½c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good.

DRIED FRUITS.—Continue sluggish and nominal, with little or nothing doing. We quote common to choice apples at 2 ₱ 4@6c; sliced 10@12c. Peaches—Halves 12½@13c; peeled 15@16c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c ₱ lb.

EGGS.—The demand is sluggish and the market is easy. We quote strictly fresh at 15@16c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS.—Are dull with only a small jobbing business at 56@57c ₱ lb for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Prices are easy with an active demand. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1 50; onions, ₱ bushel crate, $1 25@1 50; cabbage $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel; cucumbers $1 50 ₱ bushel; cherries $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel; raspberries $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel; blackberries $5 50@4 00 ₱ bushel; $4 50 ₱ basket; whortleberries $1 50 ₱ bucket; peaches $2 50@3 50 ₱ box.

HONEY.—The market is quiet and steady with dozen-r cruing at 20@22c ₱ lb; new California 25c ₱ lb.

POULTRY.—The market is quiet and steady. We quote live chickens at 60@65c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES.—Under a good supply and moderate demand the market for new potatoes is easy at yesterday's prices. We quote new at $2 25@2 75 per barrel.

ONIONS.—There is a moderate demand at 1½@2c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 35c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The market for provisions is steady with a fair amount of business doing. Prices to-day remained steady and unchanged. Receipts are limited.

BACON.—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9¾c ₱ pound short rib sides 12½c; clear sides 12½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS.—Hams were firm at 15c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rolls steady, and we quote sugar cured at 11½c. Sugar cured shoulders canvassed firm, and we quote at 10¾c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 13c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $1 40@1 75.

LARD.—The market was easy and lower. We quote prime kettle lard in tierces 12½c ₱ lb; in half barrels 13c ₱ lb; in buckets 13½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 15c ₱ lb; in 1-lb caddies 16c ₱ lb; leaf lard 15c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12½c ₱ lb; in buckets 13½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 15c ₱ lb; in 1-lb caddies 16c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL.—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80@83c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@68c; miners' oil, white winter, for lubricating, 70@75c.

MESS PORK.—There was a steady feeling with light business at $21 50@21 75 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW.—We quote clarifiers, city rendered, 8½@8¾c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

Trade in staple groceries was moderately active among the leading houses. Sugars continued firm, and lemons and oranges also retained the upward tendency noted yesterday. Prices current were unchanged, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb
Fancy Rio	23½	Standard A	11¼@11⅝
Choice Rio	22½	Standard B	11¼@11⅝
Prime Rio	21½	Do. extra C	11¼@11⅝
Good Rio	20½	Extra C—yel	10¼
Ordinary Rio	19½	C—yellow	10
Java	30	Franklin, B	10½
Roasted Coffees.		Gut Loaf	12½
Rio, in papers	24½	Crushed	12
21 grades do. 24	23½	Powdered	12
Rio, in bulk 21	22½	Granulated	11½
Java, in papers	33	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Java, in bulk	32½	Stry ch. N. O	55
Teas.		Prime	62@65
Young Hyson	25@40	Good	50
Gunpowder	35@	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@	Ex. white drips	70@72
Japan	30@	Sugar drips	60@62
Oolong	35@	Lower grades	35@50
Fancy	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	30@	Fairb'nk's, ₱ box	4 25
Choice Car'le	7¾@7½	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Patna	7	Gold do	6 50
Kingsford		Extra mottled	3 90
Louisiana	6¼@7	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	5 25
Starch.	₱ lb	German mottled	4 50
Pearl	5½@	California, ₱ box	4 20
Silver gloss	5½	*Soda.*	
Corn	5½@10½	Bi-carb, in 5-lb pkgs	5½
Spices.		Bi-carb in 1-lb pkgs	5½
Cloves	50	Bi-carb in 1-lb papers	7
Allspice	17	*Candles.*	
Cassia	32@35	Star, full w't	10@17
Nutmegs	1 25	Stearine	15@
Pepper	19@20	Mould	11@12

FISH.—The market is moderately active. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore do	22 00
No. 2 do	14 00
Large No. 3 do	13 00
White fish	5 50
California salmon, half-bbls	9 00
Mackerel, No. 1 shore, split, ₱ bbl	8 00
Lake trout, half-bbls	4 50
Pickerel, half-bbls	3 50

	Per lb.
Lake trout, bbls	4 50
Large Georges codfish, ₱ lb	5½
Medium do	4½
Boneless codfish	6½
Haddies	3½
No. 1 herring, ₱ box	40
Scaled herring, do	50
Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

FOREIGN FRUITS.—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged, we quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $3 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 16@17c ₱ lb; Sultanas 20c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants @8¾c. Citron 35c. Prunes 6½@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 52c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 35c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 18c; Sicily filberts 12c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $11 00; Messina, ₱ box, $6 00. Oranges are firmer at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $5 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS.—Trade is not very active as yet except in the way of purchases by jobbers for the fall trade. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ can per doz, $1 35; Raspberries do $1 90; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 50; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Petroleum.

July 18.—The petroleum markets showed some irregularities to-day under the weak feeling reported from the seaboard markets, as well as at producing points, and prices went off a point in both crude and refined.

CRUDE.—The market opened quiet this morning at $2 23¾ bid and $2 25¾ asked. Shortly after business showed signs of weakness, the price gradually giving way until it touched $2 20¾, at which some old oatest certificates changed hands. A slightly better feeling was then manifested and $2 21¾ was bid for the remainder of the forenoon. Shipment sold at $2 46, and this price is now bid.

REFINED.—The market was considerably easier to-day in sympathy with the decline in crude and values generally ruled about 10c lower. We quote standard white at 13¾c for five barrels and 13¾c for barrel lots, free on board at works; 14@14½c in car lots; 13¾@13½c on bases for shipment to Richmond. New York delivery rules at 12c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 16½@16¾c for prompt, more rules at 16¾@16¾c for prompt. Richmond delivery is nominally quoted at 16¾@16¾c.

OIL BARRELS.—The market is strong and active. We quote city-made at $1 40@1 45 country do at $1 25@1 30.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 18—Evening.—There is less trade life in the market, but this is owing to the difficulty in obtaining tonnage. Lower prices are the result. The sales of 3,000 barrels ended at 16¾c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 9¾c and 13c in shipping

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 18, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.049	77	90	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P.M.	29.970	88	59	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.	30.027	78	82	N.W.	Light.	Cloudy

Mean barometer....30.021 Highest thermom....93
Mean thermom.... 80.2 Lowest thermom....75
Rainfall..... " 0.14

Preaching at Castle Shannon.

The Rev. J. J. Murray, D.D., pastor of the First M. E. Church, of this city, and one of the most able and eloquent ministers of the denomination, will preach to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at Castle Shannon camp meeting.

Revised Patent Laws.

A. H. Evans & Co., solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C., have just issued a revised edition of the United States Patent Laws, 1876. Inventors and others who are interested in the acts of Congress regulating patents, can obtain all needful information from this little volume, copies of which can be had on application to the publishers.

Improvement of the Youghiogheny.

This evening a committee of coal men, consisting of Captain T. P. Bravo, Captain N. B. Ingels, S. S. Brown and Thos. Moore, will leave for Washington in the interest of the improvement of the Youghiogheny river. They will be accompanied by General J. K. Moorhead. The object is to secure an increase in the appropriation for the survey of the route proposed for the Trans-Allegheny Canal to $150,000, the amount having been cut down to $75,000. Every Pittsburgher will indulge the hope that the committee may succeed.

Meat and Bread for the Jail.

The County Prison Board met yesterday and awarded bread and meat contracts. There were two bidders for the bread contract, Hugh Ward and John Doyle. The former's bid was three cents per pounds, and the latter 2 3-10 cents. The latter got the contract. There were also two bidders for the meat contract—John Repler and William Peters, the former's being $5 98 per hundred pounds and the latter's $3 95. William Peters got the contract. The contracts are to commence on the 15th of January next, subject to the approval of the bonds by the President and Secretary.

The High School Division.

Under the above caption the *Evening Chronicle* of yesterday says: The proposed removal of the Commercial Department from the High School building to the Miller Street School house is creating considerable discussion, and if carried into execution cannot fail to have an injurious effect. There is ample room in the High School building now occupied for other purposes, to accommodate all the pupils, and until this is used for its legitimate object the expense of fitting up another school house should not be undertaken by the Central Board. The matter will come up for consideration at the next meeting of the board, by which time it may be that those who are now urging the project will be convinced of their error.

Death of an Original Mormon.

Sidney Rigdon, one of the leading spirits in the organization of the Mormon Church, and a native of St. Clair township, this county, died on Friday last, in Friendship, Allegheny county, New York. The deceased was born in 1793; and, in 1812, he was employed in a printing office, in this city, where the manuscript of Solomon Spalding's "Book of Mormon" had been left in pawn. It is said that Sidney Rigdon got a copy of Spalding's manuscript, and soon after began preaching doctrines similar to those set forth in the "Book." Some ten years afterwards Rigdon became associated with the famous Joe Smith, and organized the Church of the Latter Day Saints. Spalding died in Washington county in 1810, and Smith and Rigdon modified the "Book" to suit themselves. The history of the Mormon Church in Kirtland, Ohio, in Independence, Missouri, and in Nauvoo, Illinois, is known to many of our readers. On the death of Joe Smith, Rigdon made an effort to succeed him, but was beaten by Brigham Young, and finally driven out of the church. He returned to Pittsburgh about the year 1846, and soon after removed to the Genesee Valley, New York, where he died at the age of seventy-three. After abandoning his religious ventures he devoted himself to the study of geology, and supported himself in a great measure by lecturing upon that subject. He is said to have been highly respected by his neighbors during the declining years of his life.

The Presbyterian Camp Meeting.

We have already referred to the contemplated re-union of Presbyterians, at Washington, Pa., on the last of August. The Committee on Invitation, consisting of James I. Brownson, Wm. F. Hamilton and Henry Woods, have issued the following circular:

Under a suggestion of the Presbytery of Washington, it is proposed to hold a general re-union of Presbyterians who may be able to attend, at Shiris' Grove near Washington, on the last day of next August, after the manner of those held for several years past in the Cumberland Valley. The object is to promote acquaintance and Christian fellowship, and thus also religious interest.

A limited number of distinguished speakers may be expected, but a chief feature of the occasion will be social enjoyment. No effort will be spared to make the day profitable as well as pleasant.

The reunion will be in the form of a basket pic-nic, and all families and persons are expected to bring their own provisions. Special trains will leave Pittsburgh, Steubenville and Wheeling, for the accommodation of all residing in those districts, and in connection with trains beyond those places.

It is requested that a committee of arrangement be promptly appointed in each congregation and that said committee confer by letter with any of the committee.

All other christian denominations are also cordially invited.

The Proposed Trans-Allegheny Canal.

"Gath," in an interesting letter from Deer Park, Maryland, to the Philadelphia *Times* thus speaks of a project often discussed hereabouts. He says: For the space of one hundred years there has been in almost perpetual agitation a scheme of running a canal over the Alleghenies to connect the Potomac river and the Youghiogheny. General Washington first conceived it, and became the first president of the Potomac Company. The illustrious General Simon Bernard, Secretary of War of Louis Philippe and a staff officer of Napoleon, surveyed the route about 1817. The road was completed to the coal field at Cumberland, and sends coal to Washington city for about fifty cents a ton tolls. It will cost to run it over the mountains $1,000,000, with very doubtful probabilities of securing water enough to float the barges at that great height and effect the monstrous lockages. The last performance in this direction is the private enterprise of Senator Henry Davis. He has cleaned out the chanel of the north branch of the Potomac, a narrow, rocky, tortuous stream, which rises at the Fairfax Stone, and is often nearly a dry bed. This river runs along the western base of the Backbone Mountain, whose scarps are covered with large timber. Davis hoped to make the stream carry off the logs he should fell on the tract of timber—from 30,000 to 50,000 acres, at less than two dollars an acre—but the water has not been sufficient to fully carry out his objects. Now, if there is too little water to float a log, how shall a barge be floated?

PITTSBURGH MORTUARY REPORT.

Death Rate of the Past Week.

The report of Dr. Snively, Physician of the Board of Health, for the week ending July 15th, shows 120 deaths, the largest number of deaths that have occurred in our city for many years, and three times as great as the number recorded in these weeks ago. Twenty-four of the deaths were from cholera infantum, and fifty-three were children under one year of age, and seventy-eight were under ten years of age.

The cause of death were as follows: Measles, 1; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 1; simple cholera, 3; cholera infantum, 24; pyaemia, 1; smallpox, 4; syphilis, 1; cancer of liver, 1; scrofula, 1; tubercular meningitis, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, 7; miliary tuberculosis, 3; inbes mesenterica, 1; rachitas, 1; encephalitis, 1; congestion of the brain, 2; apoplexy, 4; hydrocephalus, 2; paralysis, 1; tetanus, 1; infantile convulsions, 4; inanition (sunstroke,) 5; valve disease of heart, 2; hypertrophy of heart, 1; angina pectoris, 1; heart disease (not specified), 1; cyanosis, 1; bronchical catarrh, 2; pneumonia, 5; pneumonic phthisis, 1; teething, 5; diarrhœa, 4; dysentery, 1; stomatitis, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; congestion of liver, 1; puerperal convulsions, 1; rupture of uterus, 1; premature birth, 2; old age, 1; debility, 3; drowning, 1; unknown, 2. Total, 120.

Color.—White, 113; colored, 7; total, 120.

Social relations—Married, 26; single, 89; widows, 3; widowers, 1; not stated, 1; total, 120.

Nativity—Pittsburgh, 78; other parts of the United States, 13; Canada, 1; England, 1; Germany, 12; Ireland, 11; Italy, 1; Scotland, 1; Wales, 1; not stated, 1.

Age—Under 1 year, 53; from 1 to 2 years, 17; from 2 to 5, 7; from 5 to 10, 1; from 15 to 20, 6; from 20 to 30, 5; from 30 to 40, 10; from 40 to 50, 6; from 50 to 60, 3; from 60 to 70, 7; from 70 to 80, 1; 80 to 90, 1.

Localities—City wards, 113; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 1; Pittsburgh Infirmary, 2; St. Francisous Hospital, 3; Homœopathic Hospital, 2. Total, 120.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee—Sub-Committees Appointed—Meetings of Sub-Committees Announced.

The new Republican County Executive Committee held the first meeting yesterday afternoon at headquarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. There was a very fair attendance of active, energetic Republicans, and every evidence of an active campaign was manifested.

The committee was called to order by Charles S. Fetterman, Esq., Chairman, who said the members had been chosen as active, staunch Republicans, whose duty it was to conduct the campaign to the success of the whole ticket. He congratulated them on the fact that the party has a good ticket in nomination, national and county, and with it every Republican could work heartily with a feeling of security and success. The campaign just opening is an important one and will be exciting. While we have a good ticket that every Republican can earnestly support, there should be increasing vigilance and active work. At present there is little for the general committee to do, but during the next sixty days or less there is much for the sub-committees.

The Chairman then announced the following

SUB-COMMITTEES:

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES.

Sol. Schoyer, Jr., Chairman. C. L. Magee, Secretary.

Fox, John A.,	Riddell, John W.,
Oliver, Harry W.	Miller, Thomas S.
Gillespie, J. J.,	Woolsey, Wm.
Graham, James L.,	Carnahan, R. B.,
Wilbert, Jacob,	Jones, Jenkin.
Elliott, R. C.,	

The Chairman explained that this committee would control all expenditures and that no expenses should be incurred except by its approval. The action was necessary to prevent expenditures beyond the ability of the committee, and as this committee would act in conjunction with the Finance Committee, business would be conducted on business principles.

ORGANIZATION.

S. P. Fulton, Chairman.
George T. Oliver, Secretary.

Steele, S. S.,	Ewing, Jacob,
Baker, Thos. W.	Kilgore, Harmar,
Perry, Richard,	Thompson, John,
Braun, James,	Kollar, Jos. D.,
Smith, A. W.,	Boyd, James,
Bailey, John D.,	Gearing, Fred.,
Russell, John,	Hollbide, Geo. L.,
Hamilton, T. J.,	Aiken, Joan,
Bender, Andrew,	Richan, W. G.,
Herron, Robert,	Glenn, W. J.,
Speer, D. D.	Slack, Alfred,
Frank, M. G.	Kettleberger, I.,
Atwell, W. E.,	Wilson, Geo. W.,
Mills, Lamar,	Gerwig, Henry,
Dunshee, W. A.,	Wier, J. G.,
Murphy, Geo. W.,	Davis, Jr., David,
Winebiddle,	Tunsell, Selna,
Collins, John,	Mailsay, Louis W.,
Winter, Gardner,	Gibson, M.
Barkley, Samuel,	Duff, David,
McClurg, Wm.,	Patterson, James,
Butler, Joseph A.,	Landerman, George,

VIGILANCE.

A. J. Pentecost, Chairman.
J. S. Woodwell and I. N. Patterson, Secretaries.

Brown, Richard,	Brown, Jr., W. R.,
Jones, Dorsey,	Ramsay, William,
Dinny, Mortimer,	Shaw, W. W.
Hinkley, George,	Solomon, M. K.
Creighton, William,	Shank, A. J.,
Bateman, West,	Collins, C. C.
Mahoney, Joseph,	McIlwaine, Wm.
Sam. Richard,	Douthett, Benj.,
George, H. A.,	Sheridan, P. L.,
McAdams, Wm.,	Walker, Smith,
Shore, Jr., Wm.,	Neely, Geo.,
McCulley, A.	McKean, Wm.,
Wilson, James,	Herron, James A.,
Shanahan, Thos.,	Barton, Wm.,
Christy, Cyrus,	Brown, Adam,
Espy, John,	Fitzsimmon, J.,
Shine, James,	Gormley, Edward,
Price, Wm.,	Baldwin, S. T.,
Lee, Wm. B.,	Craig, Neal,
Arnold, Wm.,	Stevens, Vincent,
Stewart, Wm.	Morton, Isaac,
Woodwell, J.	Wright, George,
Watson, John,	Shanks, Wm. A.

REGISTRATION.

W. J. Diehl, Chairman.
Theodore Miller, R. B. Brown, Secretaries.

Humphreys, M. S.,	McQuitty, A. J.,
Smith, D. I.,	Bigelow, Thomas S.,
Woodend, Louis,	Heath, Jr., John J.,
Flinn, Wm.,	Wettach, Wm.,
McCleary, W. H.,	Woods, Hugh,
Day, J. C.,	Dickey, Wm.,
Faber, Louis,	Fording, Thomas,
Fullerton, Paul J.,	Fullerton, W. J.,
Marshall, James,	Patterson, A.,
Paul, Joan,	Johnston, C. H.,
Reid, Jr.,	Bell, Alfred,
Hemiup, R. S.	Hobson, Arthur,
Brunwarth, J. J.,	Burke, Martin,
Hough, F. S. C.	McJunkens, Alex.
Granger, Thomas,	Moore, James F.,
Kling, Adolph,	Reed, Wm.,
Busser, John,	Guiton, Robert.

NATURALIZATION.

Charles Jerome, Chairman.
John N. Neeb, David T. McGunnegle, Secretaries.

Saunders, H. C.,	Hess, Louis,
Soffell, Jacob,	Jones, T. W.,
Schultz, Louis,	Jones, John H.,
Vetter, Jacob,	Snively, Henry,
Speer, Josiah,	Bumgardner,
Speer, Wm. J.,	Reeder, William,
Jones, R. H.,	McCall, R. S. P.,
Shroeder, Wm.,	Spinnell, Abe,
Brattman, George,	Bierman, Isaac,
Steffin, Charles,	Wenker, Daniel,
Kelly, Evan,	Draher, Wm. O.,
Malone, M. L.,	Gray, G. W.,
Hass, August,	Watson, John A.,
Eilhardt, Peter,	Chamberlain, S. J.
Ross, Isaac M.,	Bullock, W. S.,
Wilhelm, Charles,	Bradley, George,
Anderson, William,	Davis, Robert J.,
Scott, Samuel,	Stopl, J. S.,
Wehry, Jacob,	Mercer, J. C.,
Johnston, J. P.,	Malonphy, J. M.,
Bonshire, John,	Walton, William,
Petty, O.,	Thomas, Fred.,
Dressler, Peter,	Beck, David,
Gray, Robert,	Debore, Henry.
Jones, J. C.,	
McDowell, B. B.,	

MEETINGS AND SPEAKERS.

John S. Lambie, Chairman.
Josiah Cohen, W. C. Stilwagon, Secretaries.

Moreland, W. C.,	Cordier, Henry,
Negley, J. S.,	Negley, R. H.,
Hamilton, Dr. J.,	Greene, J.,
Johnston, S. A.,	Lutz, A. J.,
Grier, Alex.,	Espy, William,
Purviance, W. S.,	Kennedy, Wm.,
Lenhart, Henry,	Robb, John S.,
Walters, Jacob H.,	McCandless, J. G.,
Ellis, W. H.,	Auld, W. J.,
Irwin, A.	Murray, J. W.,
Ayers, S. G.,	

DOCUMENTS.

H. H. Byram, Chairman.
John A. McQuaide and W. F. McKelvey Secretaries.

Swissheim, Wm.,	Hass, Phillip,
Thomas, John S.,	Pulpress, B. F.,
Alderson, Wm.,	Kiel, Robert,
Peterson, Wm.,	Murray, Henry,
Cunningham, D. H.,	Stotler, Daniel,
McDonald, D. L.,	Richards, L. B.,
North, Charles,	Baker, John,
Johnston, J. H.,	Varner, M.,
Ingram, Thos. R.,	Ingram, Thos. R.,
Riley, W.,	Billson, Samuel,
Brown, James,	Armstrong, John,
Evans, Thomas,	Wallace, Joan,
Jones, Joseph,	

PRINTING.

W. B. Rogers, Chairman.
Frank P. Case, Secretary.

Miller, J. Henry,	Anshutz, Wm.,
Fulton, Andrew,	Hamilton, John,
Vesly, Thomas,	McKnight, James,
Perchment, P. D.,	Van Baalan, M.,
Jones, Evan,	Lartmer, John,
McFane, Alex.,	Moore, James B.
Leonhauser, C. R.,	

MARCHING AND GLEE CLUBS.

A. L. Pearson, Chairman.
Thomas H. Phelps and August Ammon, Sec's.

Lewis, Joseph W.,	Bartley, Calvin,
Milliken, C. E.,	Verheiler, H.,
Lang, Frederick,	Knox, R. H.,
Krehan, E. G.,	Cousrin, B. B.,
Smith, R. J.,	Erwin, Wm. A.,
Evans, John,	Gregg, James P., Jr.,
Baird, J. C.,	Bowers, W. T.,
Lewis, Charles W.,	North, John,
Reed, Robert A.,	Braun, Gus. L.,
Verner, Murray,	Evenson, Charles,
Sailer, George,	Glass, David,
Irwin, James Y.,	Blair, R. M.,
Clark, John,	Weed, John,
Oppenheimer, S.,	Jones, W. L.

MUSIC.

E. C. Matthews, Chairman.
Harry Moore, Secretary.

Decamp, W. M.,	Hays, W. B.,
Samuel Belfore,	Lewis, W. A.,
Magee, P. J.,	Johnston, Joseph,
Reese, Thomas,	Latham, Abraham,
Caperton, Paul,	Wilson, James D.,
Hager, S. S.,	McCutcheon, W. B.,
Clements, John,	Wilson, Robert,
Campbell, David,	Jackson, Powell,
Lloyd, D. W.,	Kennedy, W. J.,
Daizell, R. M. P.,	Nobbs, J. H.,
Kreuter, Lieut.,	Deakin, David,

Meetings of sub committees were announced as follows:

On Meetings and Speakers—Tuesday, July 25th, at 2 P. M., at headquarters.

On Naturalization—Saturday, 22d July, at 2 P. M., at headquarters.

On Vigilance—Tuesday, July 25th, at 2 P. M., at headquarters.

On Registration—Wednesday, July 26th, at 2 P. M., at headquarters.

On motion of Mr. Riddell, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Executive Committee call meetings of Republican voters at an early day in their respective districts, for the formation of Republican clubs, and that they report such organizations when made to this Committee.

Adjourned.

ACCIDENT AT A ROLLING MILL.

Two Men Seriously Burned.

Yesterday afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, an explosion occurred at the Millvale Iron Works of Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co., by which two men, Germans, and but a short time employed in the mill, were seriously burned. In charging a heat of metal into a puddling furnace containing a quantity of hot cinder, an explosion occurred, throwing the molten cinder over the two men named, burning them seriously in various parts of the body. Highly exaggerated reports were circulated in regard to this accident, but the facts are as above stated.

Death of Porter R. Friend.

We regret to note the death of Mr. Porter R. Friend, an old and well known citizen and business man of Pittsburgh, which occurred last night, at his summer residence in Chartiers borough. He came to this city when quite young, and entered the extensive iron manufacturing establishment of the late James Wood, as a clerk. After remaining here for some years he married a daughter of Mr. Wood. Subsequently he left this firm to establish the Wampum furnaces, in the Shenango Valley, Lawrence county. He retired some years since.

During the rebellion Mr. Friend equipped the company known as the Friend Rifles, commanded by the late Colonel John P. Glass. It was attached to General Sickles' "Excelsior Brigade," and made an excellent record for itself. Deceased was in good circumstances, and dies at the age of sixty years, leaving a competency to his wife and several children who survive him.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Question of the Improvement of the Allegheny, Monongahela and the Youghiogheny Rivers—The Proposed Trans Allegheny Canal—Question of Survey—The Work to go on Under Colonel Merrill—Interesting Debate in the United States Senate.

We give below the more interesting portion of the debate that took place in the United States Senate, in Committee of the Whole, on Saturday last, on the amendments proposed to the River and Harbor bill affecting the Monongahela, Allegheny and Youghiogheny rivers and the survey of the proposed Trans-Allegheny canal:

THE MONONGAHELA AND ALLEGHENY.

The question came on the amendment to insert in section two providing for "a survey of that portion of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers lying within and along the boundaries of the city of Pittsburgh, which portion of said rivers is hereby placed under the direction of the engineer in charge of the Ohio river."

Mr. Hamlin—I should like a little information in relation to this matter before I vote. According to my recollection the State of Pennsylvania has made very extensive improvements by locks and dams on that river. Now what I want to know is if the design of this clause is to transfer the State works to the Government.

Mr. Wallace—There is no such intention. The Senator from Maine is right in the fact that the Monongahela has been improved by locks and dams and slack water navigation; but this amendment does not reach to that part of the Monongahela. This is intended simply to give a police power for navigation rights over the two rivers in front of the city of Pittsburgh, as I understand it. The engineer in charge of the Ohio is there, and there is a necessity for allowing him to have control over all the fronts of the rivers on the city which form the Ohio at their junction. It comes from the members representing Pittsburgh, and is desired by them.

Mr. Davis—I understand that there is a large river front on the two rivers at Pittsburgh, and that coal barges coming down those rivers when the water is low and tied up at different places along the wharves and along the banks, and in some cases very much to the interference of regular commerce. It has been desired, as explained to me, that the wharves and banks of the river should be put under the control of the Government as to make general regulations and serve commerce as well as the coal boats. That was the object of the clause.

Mr. Edmunds—If that is good Democratic State rights doctrine, I am for it. But this amendment says that coal barges at their junction are put under the direction of the engineer in charge, and if "direction" is not complete and absolute control, if he cannot say to the boat "come" or to the other "come," or to this officer of the State "go" and to the other "come" or certainly "go," then I do not understand the use of language. If this provision should be said that these improvements there were put under his direction it would be one thing, but to put those two rivers into the absolute and arbitrary direction of an engineer who happens to be in charge, it appears to me is to set up a kind of king there.

Mr. Wallace—I do not think the power given by this proviso of the bill will allow the exercise of any such autocrat authority as the Senator supposes. No interference, I suppose to you, need be feared with the right of the State. It would simply be under the power to regulate commerce, taking care that steamboat navigation was not interfered with.

The amendment was agreed to.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE YOUGHIOGHENY.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was to insert, "For continuing survey of the Youghiogheny river, to continue the slack-water navigation of said river to the headwater at the foot of the Allegheny Mountains, thence by canal to Cumberland, intercepting there the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal."

Mr. Edmunds—Now I want to make another inquiry. This river, if I am correct in my supposition is wholly within the jurisdiction of the State of Pennsylvania. It does not lie between two States, does it?

Mr. Wallace—It does not.

Mr. Edmunds—And here you propose to continue the slack-water navigation of the river to the headquarters of the Allegheny Mountains." This is to say, the river naturally is not a navigable stream in the public sense of that original sense. I wish to know whether Congress has any authority to pick up any brook it chooses in the State of Pennsylvania or in the State of Vermont and call it slack water navigation and oust the State authorities from their control over the very same subject. I am not speaking of private property, but we, the State of Pennsylvania had already provided or chooses to provide for arranging that river so that logs may be floated down it, or otherwise, or to say that it shall be here and shall not be in another place, and Congress undertakes out of its own supreme power to control commerce to say: We will take that broad stream out of Pennsylvania and we have it ourselves so far as any use of it is concerned, and will direct by our supreme power that no slack-water dams shall be put and where they shall not be put; can it be possible that we have any authority to do a thing of that kind?

Mr. Wallace—If President, in justice to myself and to those by whom this clause was put in the bill, it is proper to state that this proposition comes from the engineer in charge, and that surveys have already commenced. I agree fully with the Senator from Vermont as to the constitutional and legal doctrine involved in this subject. We are no longer in the days of appropriate money as proposed to be appropriated here, and I will go with him to the fullest extent upon that theory and doctrine. But this is simply a question of surveys already commenced, and at request of a member of the House the committee put in this item, although it was considered as one of no importance.

Mr. Allison—As far as the Monongahela is concerned, the State of Pennsylvania has already improved that river very largely. I think she has built, through a company chartered for the purpose, six or seven locks and dams, whereupon the United States has taken hold of that same improvement, and has now built, I think, two. Last year we appropriated a considerable sum, and in this bill there is found an appropriation of $25,000 to begin a new lock and dam on the Monongahela river, which is wholly in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Edmunds—That does not prove that it is constitutional.

Mr. Allison—I was merely explaining that probably there would be no difficulty from the State of Pennsylvania.

THE ALLEGHENY CANAL.

Mr. Hamlin—I desire to make an inquiry of the Senator from Pennsylvania as to what is the intent and meaning of the latter part of this amendment: "Thence by canal to Cumberland, intersecting there the Chesapeake and Ohio canal."

Does that mean that after you have found the headwaters of this stream you are then to construct a canal from there to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal?

Mr. Allison—That is the idea.

Mr. Wallace—I understand that to have been the original purpose of this survey, with which I had nothing to do. It originated, I believe, in 1874.

Mr. Hamlin—I supposed that was the meaning, but it seemed a little obscure.

Mr. Davis—This is a continuation of a survey that has been in progress for three years. It was originally intended, and is now by those who favor it, to ascertain the practicability of connecting the Chesapeake and Ohio canal that starts at Georgetown, and is now finished as far as Cumberland, with Pittsburgh. The river Youghiogheny and the river running from this side of the mountain, which is Savage river, have been surveyed roughly. The intention of this additional survey is to allow the engineers, who are now at work as I understand, if upon the judgment of the Secretary of War he can do it out of the $50,000, to continue that survey at a long enough to get a report. There is no money appropriated for it specially.

Mr. Saulsbury—This is certainly objectionable, and is liable to the objection suggested by the Senator from Vermont, as an attempt on the part of Congress to make a survey looking to the appropriation of money for an artificial highway, which I do not believe we have any constitutional power to do. I shall therefore vote against the amendment. While I have stood by the committee usually, I shall vote against this amendment.

Mr. White—If this was a new proposition I should say that the Senate ought to vote it down; but on the 23d of June, 1874, Congress authorized surveys to be made, and they are not yet completed. This amendment is simply to complete the surveys which by the act of June 23, 1874, Congress authorized, and about which we have a report made by Major Merrill, showing the requirements of an additional small appropriation to complete that already begun. This is a proper time to see whether such a continuation can be practicable of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, intended to connect the waters of the Ohio with the waters of the Chesapeake.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Successful Extension

Of the United States Life Insurance Company's business in this section shows that faithful devotion to important trusts is observed and appreciated. The Company's *prestige* will cause its representatives to meet with respect in every quarter, and the unrivaled security and permanence of the company will give them success in their work. The General Agency is at 66 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, where competent men can secure local agencies. sw,

THE MAIL SERVICE.

Lottery Circulars Prohibited—Postage on Printed Matter.

Postmaster General Tyner has addressed the following circulars to postmasters throughout the country:

LOTTERIES AND GIFT CONCERTS.

The following has been enacted by Congress and approved by the President:

"SECTION 2. That section 3894 of the revised statutes be, and is hereby, amended by striking out the word 'illegal' in the first line of said section."

The section as amended will be read as follows:

SECTION 3894. "That it shall not be lawful to convey by mail, nor to deposit in a postoffice to be sent by mail any letters or circulars concerning lotteries, so called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes, or concerning schemes devised and intended to deceive and defraud the public for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretense, and a penalty of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, with cost of prosecution, is hereby imposed upon conviction in any Federal Court for the violation of this section."

It will be observed by this amendment letters and circulars relating to all lotteries, without regard to the character of such lotteries, are declared unmailable, and that the depositing of such letters or circulars in a postoffice to be sent by mail is an offense to be punished, upon conviction, by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution.

POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER.

The following section of a law has been passed by Congress and approved by the President:

SEC. 15. That transient newspapers and magazines, regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or free circulation at nominal rates, and all printed matter of the third class, except unsealed circulars, shall be admitted to and transmitted in the mails, at the rate of one cent for every two ounces, or fractional part thereof; and one cent for each two additional ounces or fractional parts thereof; and the sender of any article of the third class mail matter may write his or her name or address therein, or on the outside thereof, with the word "from" in front of or preceding the same, or may write, briefly, or print on any package, the number and names of the articles inclosed. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print on the wrappers of newspapers or magazines sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers, the time to which subscription thereof has been paid; and addressed upon postal cards and unsealed circulars may be either written, printed, or affixed thereon, at the option of the sender.

SEC. 16. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are here by repealed.

On unsealed circulars, and all mailable matter of the third class, other than that designated in the foregoing section, postage will be charged as heretofore—on recent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

CARELESS DRIVING.

An Old Lady Seriously Injured.

Yesterday morning about nine o'clock, an old lady named Bridget Malone was knocked down and run over on Smithfield street, near Diamond street, by a one-horse vegetable wagon, driven by a young man named John Caughey. Officer Sullivan went to the rescue, and by the help of bystanders, the woman was conveyed to the Central Station, where Caughey also was taken and locked up. Dr. McKelvey was summoned, and on examination found that the woman's right arm was broken, and that she had received a painful abrasion on the forehead, extending from the left side of the brow to the bridge of the nose. She was provided for in the hospital department. Caughey is from McKeesport, and has an uncle who stands in the Diamond market. He says the animal he was driving was young and skittish, and became frightened at a street car, rendering him incapable of holding her.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

COMPLAINT is made that the gas of the East End Company is not of the required candle power, by a large majority.

THE Italian who recently stole an organ in this city has been captured in Ireland and an officer will bring him here to-day.

THE Republican headquarters at Fifth avenue and Smithfield street is an attractive place. The rooms are light and airy and the ventilation is perfect.

THE High School Committee will, we hope, reconsider their action relative to the dismemberment of the High school by the taking away the commercial department.

THE trouble about the South Side music teacher in the South Side schools will not down. It is to be brought up again at the next meeting of the Central Board of Education.

THE report of a runaway and smash up on the Pittsburgh and Birmingham street car line on Saturday, was, we are assured by the Superintendent, without foundation.

YESTERDAY morning fire again broke out at Kelly's planing mill on Seventh avenue, which was partially burned on Sunday evening. The additional loss was not great.

THE match game of base ball between the Mutuals, of New York, and the Alleghenys of our city, played yesterday resulted in a score of 9 for the former to 2 for the latter.

THE meeting of colored voters of the Eleventh ward to organize a Hayes and Wheeler club on Saturday night, has been held last evening, has been postponed until next week.

THE towboat storm which has been blowing for the last month has been worse for the past two years, has been released and has been taken to the mouth of Big Sandy to wreck the J. F. Dravo.

THOMAS MURPHY had a hearing before Alderman Gripp yesterday morning on the charge of larceny, preferred by a man named Downs, and was required to give bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at court for trial.

OFFICER QUIRK yesterday arrested a man from Parnassus, in the vicinity of the Union Depot, on suspicion that he is a party charged with fraud and issuing tickets without authority to that effect. Officer Sullivan took the prisoner to the Central Station, where Caughey also was taken and locked up. Dr. McKelvey was summoned, and on examination found that the woman's right arm was broken, and that she had received a painful abrasion on the forehead, extending from the left side of the brow to the bridge of the nose. She was provided for in the hospital department. Caughey is from McKeesport, and has an uncle who stands in the Diamond market. He says the animal he was driving was young and skittish, and became frightened at a street car, rendering him incapable of holding her.

THE CENTENNIAL REGATTAS.

Amateur Contests—A Whale Hunt—The International Regatta.

Many visitors to the Centennial will desire to time their visits so as to witness the aquatic sports to come off on the Schuylkill, under the direction of the Centennial Commission. The following races have been arranged for:

On the 22d of August the annual regatta of the National Amateur Rowing Association will commence. There will be four races—fours, pairs, double sculls and single sculls—lasting three days. The amateur oarsmen will contend for challenge prizes, consisting of silver plate, punch bowls, goblets, &c., elegantly decorated. These challenge prizes are subject to capture each summer.

On the 25th of August a whale will be harpooned in the Schuylkill, and a half dozen whaling crews will be here from the coast of New England to participate in the contest. On the following day these visiting whalers will race in whale boats, two oars on one side and three on the other, for medals offered by the Centennial Commission.

On the 28th of August the grand International Rowing Regatta will commence, lasting two weeks. This race will be open to all regularly organized boat clubs throughout the world. The prizes will be a piece of plate each, for four-s, pairs, double sculls and single sculls, and Centennial medals will be presented to each man rowing in the race, of gold for the winning crew, of silver for the second crew, and bronze for the remainder of the fleet. There will be an international college race for four-oared shells for gold cups of plate and gold medals to the winning crew, open only to under-graduates, and an international graduates' race, four-oared shells, open only to graduates of colleges or universities, for a piece of plate and gold medals to the lucky crew.

Professional races will also be rowed in heats one and a-half miles straightaway. The professional races will be rowed in heats of three miles, one and a-half miles and return. All races will be subject to the laws of boat racing adopted by the National Association. There will be three boats in each heat, the winners of the heats rowing off in threes until the victory is won. The course is on the Schuylkill, from Falls Bridge down to Rockland.

City Taxation.

For fifteen cents the pamphlet now for sale at the city controller's will inform you what the Supreme Court and other authorities say on this subject.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Bristol line steamer Somerset, at New York; French line steamer Canada, at Plymouth; Guion line steamer Nevada, at New York.

Removal of J. R. Reed & Co.

Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co., Jewelers, have removed from No. 68 Fifth avenue, to the store formerly occupied by John Stevenson, No. 93 Market street.

Go to the New Atlas Hotel.

Philadelphia, Pa., and avoid the heat and worry. Now in easy reach of all the Centennial buildings, and close communication with the city, by street cars from its doors.

To the Public.

To meet a pressing and but reasonable demand for lower hotel rates the Columbia House will reduce her prices to $3 50 per day, or $21 00 per week, from this date, while the house has been newly furnished and repaired, and will be kept up to its well-known standard as a first-class Hotel, not surpassed in any opposition in any at Cape May. GEORGE J. BOLTON,
Proprietor.

CAPE MAY, July 10, 1876.

A Card.

Grocers and all other dealers in Fruit Jars will find it to their advantage to call on us at once, as we are prepared to fill orders promptly at the lowest rates. Agents of Jars and Jelly Tumblers in the market. All the grades of Sealing Wax at low prices. The scarcity of Jars, etc., resulting from the exposition has been a great loss that only those who place their orders at once will be guaranteed prompt delivery.

Respectfully,
J. P. SMITH, SON & Co.,
MWS 189 Liberty street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should go to Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $2 50 per day. One week or longer, $2 per day. CURTIS DAVIS, proprietor.

AUGUST MAGAZINES.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES.

This quarterly for July is at hand, and is, as usual, filled with matter of great interest to the medical profession. The various articles in the original department, treating topics in all branches of medical science, are from the pens of the ablest physicians in the country. A large and comprehensive reviews of all new books appertaining to medical and surgical practice, with analytical and bibliographical notes. No medical library is complete without the *Journal*. It is edited by Isaac Hays, M. D., and published by Henry C. Lea, 706 and 708 Sansom street, Philadelphia. Terms, $5 per year, free of postage.

THE POSTAL GUIDE.

The "United States Official Postal Guide" for July, just published by H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston, gives a list of postoffices established, discontinued and names changed during the last quarter, together with alphabetical lists of all the postoffices and changes in the United States to date. The Guide also contains all the information that any one can desire about rates of postage, foreign and domestic, and answers every question that is likely to arise about postal matters. It is a very useful and valuable publication. Published quarterly. Price 50 cents a number; $1 50 a year.

St. Nicholas for August (the midsummer holiday number) is probably the very finest issue of a children's magazine ever published anywhere. It is called the "Midsummer Holiday Number," and in make-up and contents is specially adapted to the season; and the great variety and uniform excellence of its contributions are indeed remarkable. All classes of articles are represented, anecdote, adventure, description, sentiment, fun, fancy: and each representative is worthy to rank